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U. S. Warships to Stay, Admiral Tells Japan; Governor Leche Resigns

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 22, 1939

U. S. and Britain Ignore Japan's Demands

By the Associated Press

The United States Navy informed the Japanese Navy today that American warships would remain in Chinese ports "as long as American citizens are in need of protection or assistance."

This frank message was conveyed to senior Japanese naval authorities by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, following a Japanese move—either an order or a suggestion—aimed at getting foreign warships and nationals out of Swatow, south China port captured by the Japanese yesterday.

British, with the destroyers Scout and Thanet at Swatow, adopted a similar attitude.

Sudden appearance of British bluejackets at Tientsin halted a Japanese examination of cargo being discharged by British lighters, and besieged Britons were heartened by a message of sympathy and hope from the London Government.

In Shanghai, business approached a standstill as a result of a moratorium declared by Chinese banks on Chinese currency payments. [The Far Eastern Situation in Detail: Page 4.]

Huey Long's Brother to Succeed Leche

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—An unheralded change in Louisiana Governors that will elevate Lieut. Gov. Earl K. Long, brother of the late "Kingfish" Huey P. Long, put the State in a political whirl today.

Gov. Richard W. Leche announced last night he would resign next week, with nearly 11 months of his term unexpired.

Although Governor Leche gave ill health as his immediate reason, observers noted the announcement followed days of almost continuous conferences and paralleled a Federal investigation of WPA activities in the State.

Townsend Opens Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—A cheering, singing crowd, undaunted by oppressive heat, packed Cadle Tabernacle today to open the fourth annual Townsend Plan national convention.

The delegates emitted a loud roar as Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the founder of the old-age pension movement, ascended the speaker's platform.

Convention officials estimated at 10,000 the crowd inside the tabernacle, and 3,000 persons were turned away. Provision had been made, however, to carry the convention proceedings to crowds outside by an amplifier system.

The delegates sang "America" and then Roy J. Webb, of Chicago, temporary convention secretary, introduced Dr. Townsend.

Connecticut Day Marked at World's Fair

NEW YORK (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut came to the New York World's Fair today to lead a vast crowd in celebration of Connecticut Day. Connecticut's State exhibit already has been dedicated, so the Governor—accompanied by his wife and three sons—varied the usual State day program with a radio variety show and a trip into the midway so that his children could see the sights.

Britain Roars Welcome as Royal Couple Returns

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth returned to British shores today from their North American tour amid the cheers of thousands of subjects. Their trans-Atlantic liner, the Empress of Britain, tied up at her pier at 2:39 p. m. (8:39 a. m., E. S. T.) [Details: Page 5.]

U. S. Farm Income Placed at $2,829,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—American farmers received a cash income of $2,829,000,000 from produce sales and government benefit payments during the first five months of this year.

This was reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which said it was an increase of $47,000,000 over the comparable period last year.

The income from marketed products was placed at $2,466,000,000 compared with $2,570,000,000 last year. This decline was more than offset by government benefit payments which totaled $363,000,000 this year compared with $212,000,000 a year earlier.

Soviet Replies to Anglo-French Proposal

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia tonight delivered its formal reply to the latest British-French proposals for a mutual assistance pact. There was no indication what it contained. [Details of discussion: Page 7.]

Reich Imposes New Curbs on Jews in Prague

PRAGUE (AP)—Baron Konstantin von Neurath, German Protector for Bohemia and Moravia, issued a decree yesterday sharply curtailing the participation of Jews in the commercial life of the protectorate and placing all their business activities directly under his control. [Details: Page 5.]

Reich Sets Price for Co-operation With Britain

BERLIN—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has definitively outlined Germany's price for co-operation with Britain—colonies and a free hand in Central Europe. [Details: Page 1.]

France Cultivates Turkish and Spanish Ties

PARIS—France today strengthened its position on both ends of the Mediterranean, preparing a pact with Turkey and receiving "assurances" from Spain. [Details: Page 1.]

House Adds $292,695,547 to Army Fund

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate today a $292,695,547 supplemental Army appropriation after rejecting a Republican amendment which would have reduced by 1,283 planes the proposed expansion of the Army Air Corps to 5,500 planes.

Administration leaders, with reinforcements on hand, forced rejection of a Republican amendment, tentatively approved yesterday, which would have cut 1,283 planes from the proposed expansion.

Leaders Pledge Turkish-Egyptian Friendship

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Abdel Fatah Yehia Pasha, exchanged expressions of Egyptian-Turkish friendship at a state banquet June 20.

Parkers Surrender to Begin Kidnap Sentence

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Ellis H. Parker, former Chief of Burlington County Detectives, and his son, Ellis H. Parker, Jr., surrendered to the United States Marshal today to begin Federal prison terms imposed for their conviction of conspiring to kidnap Paul H. Wendel.

The Parkers were convicted of conspiring to kidnap Mr. Wendel, a former Trenton attorney, to force from him a confession to the Lindbergh baby kidnaping. Mr. Wendel's confession, later repudiated, caused a brief postponement of the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the kidnap-murder of the Lindbergh baby.

German Pilot Soars 300 Miles on Glider Flight

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—A glider pilot, intending to take a 10-minute observation flight over Winslow, Ariz., soared 300 miles over unmarked Arizona and western New Mexico lava bad lands and deserts, landing the motorless craft in a pasture 13 miles west of Magdalena, N. M.

The pilot, Capt. Peter Riedel of the German Embassy staff in Washington, claimed an unofficial American glider record at 17,600 feet, recorded on his thermal barograph.

Harvard Pays Tribute to Their Achievements

By a Staff Photographer

Recipients of Honorary Degrees at Commencement Exercises

Front row, left to right—Learned Hand, judge of United States Circuit Court in New York; Charles F. Kettering, President of General Motors Research Corporation; James B. Conant, President of the University; Endicott Peabody, Headmaster of Groton School; George A. Reisner, professor of Egyptology at Harvard. Back row, left to right—Wallace Notestein, Sterling professor of English history at Yale; Wallace B. Donham, Dean of Harvard Business School; Bruce Rogers, adviser to Harvard University Press; Percy W. Bridgman, Hollis professor of mathematics and natural history at Harvard; Howard W. Odum, Dean of School of Public Administration at University of North Carolina; Walter B. Briggs, until recently associate librarian of Harvard College Library; Hans Zinsser, Charles Wilder professor of bacteriology and immunology at Harvard; William Emerson, Dean of School of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Article on Award of Honorary Degrees: Page 11.

Roosevelt Asks $3,860,000,000 For Recovery Spending Program

Congress asked to authorize $870,000,000 to be lent in 1940 for pay-back projects.

President also favors the extension of USHA lending authority by $800,000,000.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—President Roosevelt today asked Congress to authorize a lending program of $3,060,000,000—$870,000,000 to be lent immediately in the fiscal year 1940—as a stimulus to self-liquidating recovery.

In addition, he supported the bill which has passed the Senate and is now in the House, to increase the United States Housing authority's lending powers by $800,000,000, much of which might go out within the next fiscal year.

All the money involved in the President's new program would go to a wide variety of projects that would be required to pay for themselves, and none of it would result in out-of-pocket budgetary spending. Funds with which to finance the immense program would be obtained through offerings of Government-guaranteed bonds, rather than Treasury obligations which are a direct charge against the Federal Government. The Government would borrow the money as cheaply as it could, and hand it on to borrowers at the same rate plus administration costs.

Congress was left breathless at the proposals. Speaker Bankhead said: "I have had no intimation about it at all. It's all news to me . . ."

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of Ways and Means, said: "It's a pretty big program. I'll have to talk that over with the other fellows."

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota said: "Is there anything in there for a highway to Mars?"

By today's request, the Chief Executive crossed a wide Rubicon. He took steps to get nearly $1,000,000,000 in additional funds into active work in 1940—election year. He laid the familiar groundwork for another appeal to the voters by taking this step to stimulate business expansion all the way from heavy construction in the cities to high-speed highway building through the countryside and electrification of rural homes.

Foreign Aspect

The program has an important foreign aspect, too, for the President asked for authorization of $500,000,000 in loans—$200,000,000 during 1940—to foreign governments for the purpose of promoting foreign trade, and to be expended in the United States. But such a loan program, already in operation on a lesser scale through the Export-Import Bank, serves to bind more closely together the American republics, and has been used significantly in the past to support the Chinese Government.

The President's plans for a new lending drive took the shape of a letter to Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief, and was sent to other Congressional leaders. It was made public and discussed at a special, unexpected press conference by Mr. Roosevelt himself, a conference which revived some of the old excitement and surprise of the early New Deal years.

$125,000,000 Earmarked

The Chief Executive's proposals arise in comment on that section of the relief bill, now on its way through the Senate after passing the House, which earmarked $125,000,000 for loans and grants under the Public Works Administration. Mr. Roosevelt said he was opposed to the extension of any further outright grants for Public Works Administration. Instead of out-of-pocket spending for such projects, as proposed in the relief bill, he favors lending which will be self-liquidating. Hence he outlined the vast new program.

Coupling the housing proposal with the additional new lending, the President's program reaches a grand total of $3,860,000,000. Its immediate impact upon the na-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 6)

Where Money Goes Under New Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 22

Here are the details of President Roosevelt's new spending program, sums being in millions of dollars:

	Duration of program (yrs.)	Total	1940 Disbursements
Non-Federal public works, like municipal sewage plants, bridges, etc.	2	$350	$150
Self-liquidating toll roads, high-speed highways, by-passes	4	750	150
Railroad equipment (loans through a special Government corporation, the Government leasing and retaining title to the equipment)	3	500	100
Rural electrification (expansion of present program to reach 1,250,000 more farm families)	7	460	20
Farm tenant program (expansion of present work)	2	500	250
Foreign loans	2	500	200
		$3,060	$870

Harvard Awards Degrees to 2,312 At Graduation

By H. Sydney Hayward Jr.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard today conferred 2,312 degrees at Commencement Exercises in Sever Quadrangle of the College Yard which brought to a close its 303rd year.

Included in this number were 350 Seniors in Harvard College, along with students from the 10 graduate schools and special departments of the university.

Traditionally the most colorful feature of the day's pageantry, which was centered in the historic Yard, was the formal academic procession this morning to Sever Quadrangle for the graduation exercises. Marching in the parade in academic gowns or formal attire were the officers and faculty of the university; the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Justices of Massachusetts; the Mayors of Cambridge and Boston; other officials of the State and City; officers of the Army and Navy; dignitaries of various churches; and candidates for degrees and alumni.

The honorary degrees, in recognition of distinguished service to the university or to the community, were conferred by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, at this morning's exercises.

Other events today included a luncheon spread for the alumni in the Old Yard, during which more than 50 classes were represented. Following this in the afternoon came the annual meeting of the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Reich Colonies Top Terms For English Accord

French tighten position in Mediterranean—Hope for neutral Spain in case of war.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 22—With the Tientsin conflict still unsettled and with some new uneasiness imparted to the European situation by reports of German troop movements along the Reich's western and eastern frontiers, France is endeavoring to strengthen its position at both ends of the strategic Mediterranean.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Georges Bonnet, yesterday afternoon informed the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that definite progress had been attained in both directions, with the signature of the Franco-Turkish agreement finally due this week, and excellent prospects for the maintenance of Spanish neutrality in the event of war.

The Franco-Turkish understanding had been delayed for several weeks because of difficulties in finding a mutually acceptable solution for problems involved in the ceding to Turkey of the Hatay Republic (Sanjak of Alexandretta) which formerly was part of France's Syrian mandate.

Minority Rights Guarded

Assurances now have been received apparently that non-Turkish minority rights and French schools and other interests will be respected, while the strategically important region of Djebel Akra, to which the Turks laid claim, will remain within the Syrian frontier.

[Associated Press dispatches said the Turks also would agree to defend the material and moral interests of France in the area and to abstain from all claims on Syria. All propaganda in Syria would be renounced.

[The French, it was said, also will make a declaration to protect Syria's independence and territorial integrity. This was regarded in some quarters as an attempt to placate feeling in Syria against the cession of the Hatay area to Turkey.]

The final signature of this agreement is considered an important factor toward improvement of the Franco-British position in the Near East.

Spanish Neutrality Sought

French relations with Spain have been brought into the limelight by the return here of Marshal Henri Petain, French Ambassador to Spain. The Marshal has conferred with Premier Edouard Daladier and M. Bonnet, and it is doubtless on the basis of these talks that M. Bonnet felt able to give the Foreign Affairs Committee a reassuring picture of the situation in Spain as regards French interests.

General Franco has apparently given assurances that the recent Spanish military mission to Ger-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Goebbels more positive than ever in barring British interference in Central Europe.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 22—Germany today outlined the basic conditions for friendship with England—the conditions on which the Reich is willing to return to an era of achieving international agreements by negotiation.

The terms are simple but they are far-reaching. They were enunciated by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Reich's Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. They are:

1. Settlement of the colonial issue in accordance with German ideas of "living space" and prestige.
2. Recognition of Central Europe as within the sphere of German influence.

Dr. Goebbels advanced this thesis in a speech to 120,000 Germans gathered for "Summer Solstice" celebrations in the Olympic Stadium here. "Our nation," he declared, "should also participate in future in the treasures of this world," and "when England talks about our methods and says we should change to negotiations then we ask for proof in the colonial question."

English "Interference" Barred

The Propaganda Minister also told England even more plainly than is customary that as "far as Central Europe is concerned the German Nation most expressly forbids continued attempts at interference by England. Central Europe is not an English sphere of interest."

He made clear that England would secure reconciliation with Germany only through concessions.

"First we were plundered at Versailles, now the English desire reconciliation with us without making any concessions. That's trying to square a circle. The English naturally know this will not work and so they are angry."

There was also a strong warning to Poland to endeavor to reach an understanding with Germany before it is too late. "It is to the interests of the other side to supply a solution of the problems of Danzig and the Polish Corridor as soon as possible."

"Want What We Want"

"We know what we want, and we want what we want!" Dr. Goebbels said. He demanded the return of the war-lost German colonies as one of "Germany's natural requirements, that its people may live." He boasted that "Germany has a very faithful friend in the Italian people," besides its own "most powerful army in the world." Then he warned that "if London, Paris, and Warsaw try to talk us out of these elemental requirements it will be too bad for the people of England, France, and Poland."

"England charges us with desiring to rule the world," he declared. "That is silly. Such ambitions we leave to England and Poland." He criticized what he called British "suppression of Arabs" and maintained that Britain should make sure of a prompt settlement in the Danzig question because "you can't keep 80,000,000 people from their destiny."

Reports that German-Russian trade negotiations are to be speeded up have led to a combination of this matter with the negotiations for an Anglo-Russian pact in a manner which finds little corroboration in informed circles here.

The fact appears to be that these German-Russian trade negotiations have been proceeding very slowly for a long time past, and though there is no evidence that a mighty plunge forward is to be made in the near future, it is at least considered likely that Count Werner von der Schulenberg, German Ambassador to Russia, will probably return to his post in about 10 days with detailed economic proposals from his own Government which, it is hoped, will speed up affairs.

Good Trade Despite Differences

There may be some connection between this event and the slowness of the Anglo-Russia negotiations, but it should be clearly realized that political and trade policies between Germany and the Soviets have never been dependent one upon the other. For example, during the years when the speeches of all National Socialist leaders contained little else than attacks upon Bolshevism, and upon Moscow as the seat of the Third International, trade between both countries has been excellent, and there is little reason to think that good trade and bad political relations could not continue to exist side by side in the future.

Germany badly needs Russia as a source of raw materials and as export market for its manufac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Landis to Head Hearings In Bridges Deportation Case

James M. Landis, dean of Harvard Law School and a national figure, stood sworn in today as special examiner to preside at deportation hearings in San Francisco next month against Harry Bridges, leader of West Coast longshoremen, charged with being a Communist.

Dean Landis, presumably selected to conduct the hearings that the Department of Labor will be immune to any criticism of bias, took oath late yesterday before Mary H. Ward, immigration commissioner for New England.

The hearing will be opened at San Francisco July 10, Dean Landis having approved that date. If the policy of the labor department is followed, the hearing will be private and the public barred, the Boston immigration office believed.

Ordinarily, a member of the Department of Labor conducts deportation hearings, it was declared here. Criticism against Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for her failure to order deportation of Bridges, an alien, for his alleged Communist affiliation led to the selection of Dean Landis, it was explained.

Miss Perkins delayed deportation proceedings against Bridges, it will be recalled, until the decision of the Strecker case by the United States Supreme Court in April. The court held past membership in the Communist party was not sufficient cause for deporting an alien.

Miss Perkins then called for a deportation hearing. Bridges, an Australian, has denied under oath that he ever was a member of the Communist Party. Witnesses testified to the Dies Committee, on the other hand, Bridges has advocated overthrow of the Government by force.

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Intimate Message from Washington

Insurance Is Today the Nation's Chief Medium of Savings and Includes Vast Squirrel-Like Activity—Does It Cost Too Much?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Nearly every family in America has insurance. There are 64,000,000 separate policies. They amount to $110,000,000,000. The insurance companies have liquid assets of $27,600,000,000. Insurance now surpasses every other form of public savings. It is big and growing like a snowball. Sound management is a key necessity to the Nation. The question the Federal Monopoly Committee is asking is whether the cost of insurance is excessive, due to wastes from overselling the public.

To get an answer to this question requires a study of insurance policy lapses. If a man finds that he has taken out more insurance than he can carry he can get rid of it in various ways. The most expensive way is to let it "lapse," which means getting little or nothing back for the money he has paid in. To "surrender" the insurance in many cases isn't much better.

The statistics produced by the Monopoly Committee show the number of lapse-surrender policies so startlingly high as to raise the question whether something must not be done about it. Chairman O'Mahoney has come out unexpectedly for federal regulation. In the meantime the figures may be inspected. Nothing comparable in scope to this investigation has been known since the Hughes-Armstrong inquiry of 1906.

Variance in Lapse Rates

The lapse rate is higher in industrial insurance (which is written in small amounts for workers) than in ordinary insurance. For example, in the 10 years ending 1937 a total of 193,700,000 new industrial policies were sold, but at the end of the period only 6,600,000 of these were still in force. Of the terminations 132,000,000, or 70 per cent, had lapsed. Another 20 per cent had been surrendered. Of all this vast activity the terminations in only about 10 per cent of the policies represented the fulfillment of the original objectives of the insured.

The lapse and surrender rate of ordinary insurance, as distinguished from industrial, is also very high. Between 1934 and 1937, 36 per cent of all terminations in this category in terms of dollars had lapsed, and 31 per cent had been surrendered.

We feel in a statistical mood today, so here is another item: Taking both ordinary and industrial insurance written in the 10 years up to and including 1937, the new policies sold amounted to $146,700,000,000 including revivals of terminated policies. That is a pretty big sum. But at the end of that period only $16,000,000,000 of new insurance had been gained. That is at the rate of 8 steps backward to 9 forward.

These committee figures raise two basic questions: Why is insurance being oversold? and second, who gains by it?

Is Agent's Share Excessive?

Well, one reason for the situation is the fact that the hard-working army of insurance agents, many of them poorly paid, get 40 or 50 per cent of the value of the first premium. They have a powerful temptation to sell all the insurance they can, just like the seller of any other installment-plan commodity.

As to the other big question, Who pays for all this?—the answer is, in part, that the policyholders pay for a good deal of it in increased premiums. The average new policy, it turns out, is actually sold at a loss for the first couple of years.

The companies also claim that they do not gain from lapsed policies, and that the sequestered premium payments are eaten up by agents' fees. On this premise the squirrel cage seems to work out as a vast employment scheme for these hard-pressed and, on the whole, poorly paid salesmen. But if it is impossible to say exactly who gains by the process, it is at least easy to say who loses by it. Men and women who put savings into policies later abandoned lose by it. They supply the savings which make the squirrel cage revolve. Harvard Professor Donald Davenport computes that $1,400,000,000 in reserves were not returned to policyholders in the past 20 years, due to lapse or surrender of their policies. They lost "at least" this amount of their savings, he says.

That is a big sum. The whole process is complicated. The committee is at least setting the stage and posing some leading questions.

Richard L. Strout

Reich Colonies Top Terms For Accord With Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

tures, and it will not lightly give up this advantage in days such as these. No details of the new German economic proposals are available here, but it is generally agreed that they concern the apportioning of a two hundred million mark credit to Russia.

Results of Anglo-Russian negotiations, it is admitted here, can be so far-seeing for the future of Central and East Europe, whether in a positive or negative sense, that those formal trade negotiations will undoubtedly be much affected thereby.

Axis Fleets Solidified

BERLIN, June 22 (AP)—"Complete understanding" between naval chieftains of the Rome-Berlin Axis on plans for united action of the German and Italian fleets in the event of war was announced officially today.

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, German Naval Chief of Staff, and Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, Italian Undersecretary of the Navy, have been conferring at Friedrichshafen since yesterday.

The announcement here said their discussions were completed today "in a manner completely satisfactory to both sides." No other details were given.

Admiral Cavagnari and his aides were scheduled to return to Italy tomorrow after a sightseeing trip on Lake Constance this afternoon.

The naval conference followed a recent meeting of German-Italian Army chiefs at Innsbruck for co-ordination of the two armies in wartime.

'Navy Day' in Danzig

DANZIG, June 22 (AP)—A detachment of Germany's Fifth Marine Artillery, stationed at Pillau, in East Prussia, will come to Danzig Sunday with a naval band to participate in "Navy Day." They will be accompanied by Admiral Fleischer, Commander of the Pillau Station.

The German Navy Association also will send delegates, and a speech will be made by Admiral Otto Schultze at a ceremony unveiling a monument to sailors who perished in the World War.

The Danzig Singing Society said that 1,000 Germans living in Poland had been forbidden by the Polish Government to come here tomorrow to participate in a choral festival.

Westchester Plans Parkway Toll Also

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—Westchester County officials have decided to erect 10-cent toll stations on both the Hutchinson River and the Saw Mill River Parkways and to exempt Westchester County residents from paying tolls, if it can be constitutionally done.

Officials denied that this action was retaliatory to that of Connecticut authorities in erecting toll gates on the north and to that of New York Ciy in erecting such gates to the south.

"The feeling is," said County Executive William F. Bleakley, "that the proceeds from these tolls should be used for the extension of the present parkways and their maintenance as well as the amortization and interest on present park bonds and new ones which might be issued."

It was said unofficially that the Park Commission probably would present its formal recommendation for the toll gates to the board of supervisors on July 10. County Attorney Davidson will present an act authorizing their creation.

It appeared possible that tolls might be in effect to the Hutchinson River Parkway before Aug. 1.

The conference of Westchester officials followed by slightly more than an hour the opening of a toll gate on the Merritt Parkway in Connecticut near the Westchester Line.

Former Judge Posts $10,000 Bail

NEW YORK (AP) — Former United States Circuit Judge Martin T. Manton, the only federal jurist in 150 years to receive a prison sentence on charges of selling his judicial integrity, is free under $10,000 bail.

Judge W. Calvin Chesnut gave Judge Manton 30 days to file a defense bill of exception after notice of appeal from his sentence to two years in prison and a fine of $10,000. George M. Spector, insurance man and co-defendant, who was sentenced to a year and a day and fined $5,000, was also released after posting $10,000 bail.

Two other defendants who pleaded guilty and aided the Government also were sentenced. John L. Lotsch, Brooklyn politician and banker, received a one-year prison term and a $1,000 fine. Forrest W. Davis, an accountant described by the prosecution was a "tool" of minor importance, was let off with a suspended sentence and put on probation for two years.

M. I. T. Head Urges Engineering Advice

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (AP) — Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, urges the federal government to call more frequently upon engineers for guidance in "determining the feasibility and economic justification" of public works projects.

In an address before the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Dr. Compton declared several projects, "show that the public is paying enormous financial sums through permitting the decision" on such work "to be made on the basis of political expediency rather than sound engineering considerations."

"Democracy can ill afford," he asserted, "the waste which results from failure to utilize the resources of the engineering profession, nor can engineering afford in the long run to permit its talents to be misapplied."

Dr. Compton attributed part of the responsibility to the engineering profession itself for what he said was the failure of political leaders to rely on sound engineering judgment in policy making.

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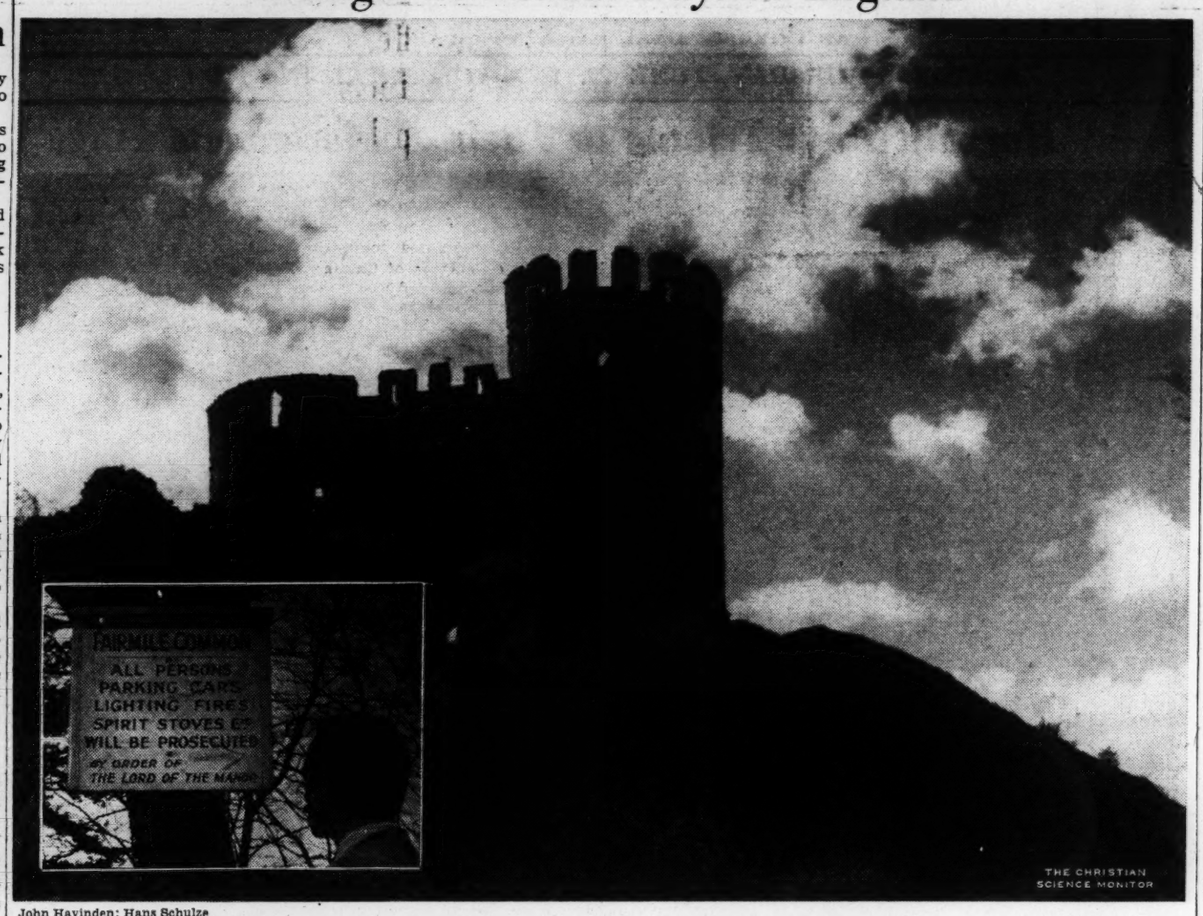
Twilight of Feudal Days in England



John Havinden; Hans Schulze

Ancient Dudley Castle Crumbling, While Notice Tells Story of Modern Encroachments

Last Links of Feudal System Broken by Changes in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Only now, after nearly nine centuries, are the last links with the feudal system being broken in this tradition-loving island of Britain; only now, in the twentieth century, do Britons say a final good-by to the system of land tenure which was first instituted by William the Conquerer when all land belonged to the King and he leased it to Lords of the Manor, and these noblemen in turn rented it, for certain payments and services, to the ordinary people of the land.

For the last Lords of the Manor are now arranging for ancient and historic rights to be exchanged for monetary payments and finished with forever.

Lords of the Manor have until Jan. 1, 1941, to make final arrangements. But very few have not already completed the transactions, and it is anticipated that these last reminders of Norman England will have disappeared in a space of a few months.

All this was arranged in 1922, when a new Property Act was passed by Parliament to sweep away anomalies in the land system of Britain. By that Act, all remaining manorial rights were automatically extinguished on Jan. 1, 1936, but Lords of the Manor were given five more years to apply for compensation for ancient privileges.

Changed into Freehold Land

All land that ever formed part of a manor and was held subject to the Manor Lord's will and in return for privileges—such as the Landlord's right to enter at any time and carry away timber—has now been converted into freehold land.

But although Britain now marks the official end of a nine-century unbroken connection with its early history, tradition fades hard here, and many one-time Lords of the Manor are continuing the ancient and picturesque customs always associated with feudalism.

The Lords of the Manor themselves once held land in return for payments and services to the King, just as their own tenants held this same land, "second-hand," in return for payments and services to the lords.

One tenant, for instance, held his lands in return for the task of supervising the King's laundresses. Another undertook to rid the royal forests of vermin, foxes, and wolves. Kingston Russell, in Dorset, was held on condition that the tenant counted the King's chessmen after a game, and put them away in a bag.

Tenant Customs Revived

Upon the passing by Parliament of the Law of Properties Act it seemed as if these curious tenures would also be finally abolished. Yet in many cases the law seems to have had the opposite effect, reminding property tenants of the long-forgotten acts which they were supposed to perform, and which many of them promptly revived.

The family of Houison-Crauford, for instance, hold the farm of Braeside in return for services rendered to King James of Scotland, on condition that when the King comes to Holyrood House, they will serve him with a basin of rose water, a ewer and napkin to wash his hands. This act was performed when in 1937 King George VI visited Scotland.

The Forest of Savernake, was granted to Lord Ailsbury provided he should blow an ancient horn, dating from the reign of Henry II, whenever the King should visit the estate. This is still done.

Upon the occasion of King George V's visit to the Channel Islands, many such acts were performed by the Seigneurs of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark. The Seigneur de Rozel duly rode his horse into the sea to meet the King, until the water reached the saddle-girths. To the Islanders the King is still Duke of Normandy, and the Seigneur must act as the King's butler throughout his visit.

Curious Rentals Paid

Many strange rents are paid to the sovereign annually, in lieu of service and in return for land. One pound of black pepper, for instance, comes from a Sussex landowner. From Yorkshire a red rose at Christmas and a snowball at midsummer! At Stockton, also in Yorkshire, some land is held by provision of a petticoat for one poor woman of the town, and the piece of land is still called "Petticoat Hole." The Lord of East Carlton sends on behalf of Yarmouth 100 herrings to be made into pies.

An interesting toll is still paid annually in Warwickshire, not to the King, but to the Duke of Buccleuch, for the right to cross his Manor for the purpose of moving cattle. This is called the payment of "Wroth Silver," Anglo-Saxon words derived from "rother heyder," or cattle money.

At sunrise on Martinmas Eve in November the Duke's steward meets the representatives of the parishes at Knightlow Cross on the top of Knightlow Hill. Each of these representatives steps forward and throws the amount of the toll, which varies from one penny to 2s., into a hollow in a great stone, saying as he does so, "Wroth Silver."

The forfeit for nonpayment is 20s. for every penny not paid, and a white bull with a red nose and ears! After the ceremony those taking part are all entertained to breakfast at the "Dun Cow," at Dunchurch. This custom goes back to Saxon times.

So it can be seen that in spite of modern changes, the desire to keep up these old customs is keen.

North America Discusses Its Defenses

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, New York, June 22—North American rearmament and how it should be used—a subject focused sharply before Canadian and United States opinion by the demise of Czechoslovakia and high tension wires at Tientsin—ran into vigorous debate as the Third Conference on Canadian-American Affairs neared its closing session today.

The agenda makers had listed North American Defense as one of the three chief general-discussion topics for this year's Conference. It well earned its designation as delegates delved into the extent of Canadian and United States rearmament, possibilities of across-the-border co-operation in defense, and the foreign policy propelling, or propelled by, the armaments.

Let Canada join the Pan American Union, and thus complete the picture of western hemisphere defense solidity, United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, presenting the anounced "American View," urged before the general session last night. Let there be no change in existing international arrangements, and "stay us in the present felicity," C. P. Stacey, Professor of History at Princeton University, replied for the Canadian viewpoint.

Canada's Defense Program

Canada's defense program, debate elucidated, began in earnest in 1937, with defense estimates reaching $36,000,000. The Munich crisis of last September was reflected in Canada in the new defense estimates for this year, which ran to $64,500,000. In the United States the armament bill already had been set by a conference speaker at $55 per family, annually. To the delegates, then, the question became, whither armaments, and what shall guide their further uprearing?

The defense policy of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, Professor Stacey declared, has been a pretty satisfactory compromise between "political" considerations and genuine national needs. Its basic assumption, he said, is that, given the American and British fleets on the Pacific and Atlantic, a hostile invasion of Canada is highly improbable.

The prime objective of Canadian defense, it was pointed, is to meet possible minor raiding operations—hit-and-run cruiser raids, submarine activity, and possible limited bombing from ship-based enemy aircraft. To this end, Canada is building a formidable airforce, adding to its diminutive fleet, but making small effort to enlarge its army.

Canada has, at the same time, given evidence that it places more reliance on the British Navy than on the American. Witness the millions of dollars poured out on Pacific Coast defenses, in the last three years, while the Atlantic defenses are only now beginning to receive impressive attention.

But what of direct Canadian-American co-operation in defense? Professor Stacey would rule out alliances and pacts. He declared, furthermore, that the situation justifies no such co-operative measures as the Alaska Highway which, he said, would only render Canadian neutrality in the Pacific impossible.

Later discussion on this point produced the statement that the United States was not likely to enter any war in the Pacific in which Britain was not already involved, and that Canada probably would enter that war when Britain did, due to its Empire connections. Hence, that Canada need have little fear of the Alaska roadway.

The United States does not require a written alliance to be a partner with Canada in North American defense, Senator Thomas stated. Common loyalties and interests assure co-operation. Unwritten defense inter-relation goes to such an extent, he added, that the United States does not list nickle as a strategic material possibly unobtainable in wartime. For it is sure that it can procure this metal from Canada.

Canada's Situation

Canadians, Professor Stacey declared, are happy in their present fortunate circumstances, protected against invasion by the size of their domain, by two vast oceans, and by the fleets of two great and friendly nations.

"The United States needs only to avoid the adoption of any policy which could be interpreted as a resumption of pressure upon Canadian nationality. This is merely to say that we Canadians, like other nations coming of the same stocks, are a proud people and we expect our pride to be respected."

Canada's Government, he explained, could be seen taking every possible measure to ensure that United States forces would never have to enter Canada in order to protect United States coastline. This partially explained the heavy defense measures in British Columbia.

Pan American Union

But, concluded Senator Thomas, cannot Canada still become a whole-hearted participant in one of the greatest friendly developments between nations that our world has ever seen—the Pan American Union? Canada, he argued, accepts the friendship and security of these treaties and benefits indirectly from the deliberations of the Union. Why, then, does it not occupy the chair reserved for it?

But Canada, apparently, has more immediate concerns. Delegates were generally of the opinion that if Europe should go to war, Canada would also go to war. Especially since the April crisis. The United States might be able to stay out, Nathanial Peffer, Professor of International Relations at Columbia University declared, but only at a tremendous price.

If fascism triumphed in Europe, the United States would see its present defense measures increased until a whole generation was saddled with a vast burden of armaments, he declared. It would see security gone, with potential enemies across both the Atlantic and the Pacific. And, he added, it would see fascism making inroads in the United States, for it would be impossible to stem these undesirable ideologies if Britain and France, America's first line of defense, collapsed.

Program Advanced

To prevent the outbreak of war on the western front, the United States might give definite notice to the fascist powers that the United States would come to the aid of the anti-axis group if certain definite invasions came to pass, Professor Peffer said. To deal with the Far Eastern situation, he suggested these measures of "anticipatory retaliation":

1. Lend $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 to China.
2. Apply the countervailing duties to Japan that are in effect against Germany.
3. Apply higher tariff rates, under Article 338.

These measures, he explained, would tell Japan not to go on from Tientsin to Shanghai, and would head off the creation of another "Munich situation," which would have to be met by war or retreat, at Shanghai's International Settlement.

As debate at the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs developed, added support was given to the proposal made by John Foster Dulles, New York lawyer and expert on international finance, for extension of the American federal system to Europe. D. F. Fleming, Professor of Political Science at Vanderbilt University, termed Clarence Streit's plan for a world federation, as expressed in his "Union Now" as the only alternative to world chaos. And Sir Robert Falconer, President Emeritus of the University of Toronto, appealed to the United States to lead the way for a new "League of World Order," to replace the League of Nations.

However, Harold A. Innis, University of Toronto Professor of Political Economy, countered with the remark that federalism, at least, has not enjoyed too good a record in solving domestic problems in North America.

Added Security for Children Advocated by SSB Director

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22—The child's stake in social security should be widened and the Federal Social Security Act should be amended to "substantially increase" Federal contributions to the states for aid of dependent children and to provide regular payment of monthly benefits to widows and orphans of workers covered by the act instead of lump-sum settlements, according to Oscar M. Powell, executive director of the Social Security Board.

America's dependent children are the "forgotten people" in a nation which has made "great strides in protecting millions of its other citizens through social legislation," Mr. Powell said before a dinner by the national association for aid to dependent children, a section of the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, at the Statler Hotel here today.

Citing statistics to show that of 650,000 children under 16 years of age, half are in homes with yearly incomes of $1,000 or less and nearly three fourths in homes with incomes under $1,500, Mr. Powell asked if anyone could question that this country's material well-being was jeopardized in the childhood of its future citizens.

"Children, growing up in poverty and fear, yet in the midst of plenty and among a people that prides itself on material progress, may hardly be prepared to accept the time-honored values which we believe are inherent in our traditional philosophy of government," he held.

Reminding his audience that Federal grants to states for old-age assistance and aid to the blind were made on an equal-matching basis, while those for dependent children were on a basis of one Federal dollar to every $2 of state and local money, Mr. Power said the Social Security Board recommended increased aid to such children.

"The board believes that Federal provision for children should be on the same basis as for the other two groups," he continued. "It has strongly recommended that the Social Security Act be amended to provide for equal matching here as in the other programs. It also suggests that this apply to administrative costs and that the age limit for aid to dependent children should be raised from 16 to 18 years if the child is regularly attending school."

Future dependency of children may be staved off, Mr. Powell held, by use of social insurance methods.

"To this end," he said, "the Social Security Board has recommended that monthly benefits for the widows and orphans of workers covered and the old-age insurance system be included as a part of that plan. The Social Security Act already provides for lump-sum payments to his family or estate when a worker dies, but the protection thus offered is in many cases inadequate. . . .

"We believe it will be possible to change this provision so as to pay regular monthly benefits to young widows with minor children and to orphans without increasing the eventual annual cost of the system."

John O. Walker, director of the Resettlement Division of the Farm Security Administration, declared that a large-scale program providing rural housing developed on a higher standard of living would be "the greatest stabilizing influence one could create in this country."

Mr. Walker, addressing the committee on social aspects of public housing section of the conference, suggested a two-point program to alleviate rural distress arising from bad housing. He would (1) create a rural housing plan, possibly under a state rural housing authority with some national agency in Washington, and (2) set up certain minimum standards for farm dwellings to insure sturdiness of construction and health and social facilities for farm life.

Mayor La Guardia's address to the conference last night preceded his appearance today in Washington before the Senate Committee on Appropriations on behalf of the Works Progress Administration. He told the delegates that economic security was no longer a "beneficence" depending upon the generosity of individuals, but "has been recognized as a responsibility of government." He made a plea for shortening working days and weeks to make more jobs.

Food and Drug Law in Effect But Delay on Labels Granted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—Though Congress has granted six months' leeway to manufacturers for getting new labels printed, important provisions of the new Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law will still go into effect on June 25.

The provisions, 59, become effective just a year after passage of the Act, greatly increase Government power to seize contaminated and adulterated food and drugs.

Under an amendment agreed upon by the Senate and House, the labeling provisions of the law will not become effective until Jan. 1, 1940. Any further delay after that is left to the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture. Because of the large stocks of labels on hand, manufacturers protested that a rush for new labels would be burdensome.

The new labels must disclose any use of coal-tar dyes in cosmetics, any deviation from canned food standards set up by the Secretary of Agriculture, and inclusion of habit-forming drugs.

Certain sections of the Food and Drug Law went into effect immediately upon passage of the Act a year ago. They chiefly outlawed injurious cosmetics and poisonous drugs.

The provisions about to become effective give the Food and Drug Administration increased authority to go into factories for the purpose of detecting adulterated, contaminated or poisonous food and drugs, and to control conditions under which products are manufactured.

Foreign Espionage Increasing in U. S.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Activities of foreign spies, J. Edgar Hoover told an interviewer here June 20, have increased to such an extent in this country that 700 cases of espionage were investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during 1938.

During the previous five years, the Chief of the FBI added, only 35 cases were reported to the Bureau.

"Many of them were false alarms," he asserted, "but a great many of the reports were found to be true."

On the subject of espionage, Mr. Hoover said he was not prepared to divulge details of the cases under investigation, but he indicated this type of work had developed into an important phase of the FBI program.

'New' German University Observes 25th Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—University life in Germany is old and many of these institutions of higher learning count their years by the century. But there are also comparatively new universities as is shown by the fact that the University of Frankfort on the Main is only 25 years old.

Dedicated at the outbreak of the World War, as the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, it is observing its jubilee by a special week dedicated to the physical sciences.

Autos Enough Used To Convey All U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—More than enough automobiles were operated in the United States last year to carry the entire population.

The Bureau of Public Roads today tallied 29,485,680 automobiles in operation during 1938, with 1,085,422 trailers and 108,541 motorcycles thrown in for good measure. The population of the country is about 130,000,000.

Automobiles used 21,406,636,000 gallons of gasoline, and operators paid an average of four cents a gallon tax on it, netting the States $771,764,000 in revenue. They paid $388,825,000 in registration fees, and reported $2,724,000 in fines and penalties.

Jews Cannot Loiter

VIENNA (AP)—The National Socialist commissioner for Austria, Joseph Bürckel, issued an order June 20 forbidding Jews to loiter in the streets or visit entertainment establishments and sports fields of "Prater"—Vienna's Coney Island.

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Co-operative Camps Urged To Meet Migratory Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Extension of co-operative camps in which occupants have an interest and responsibility is the only proper way to care for California's 140,000 migratory camp population, according to Carey McWilliams, local attorney and chief of the State's Division of Immigration and Housing.

He told delegates to the eleventh annual Institute of Government at the University of Southern California here that experiments in this direction by the Federal Farm Security Administration had "proved" the quality of co-operative camps to replace the 4,500 "shack-town" labor camps now dotting the vast rural areas of this agricultural State.

In his praise of the Federal experiments, Mr. McWilliams said that "decent camps with the families sharing responsibility result in an amazing transformation in these people, making the camp as different from the ordinary labor camp as night is from day."

Mobile Camp Units

He also praised the FSA demonstration of the service of the mobile camp unit for the areas of short crop seasons.

"It is unreasonable to expect the grower to maintain an expensive camp for migratory workers for only five weeks, and it is short-sighted for the Government to build a permanent camp for the grower. The mobile unit's advantage is that it is gone when the season is over," Mr. McWilliams declared, pointing to the three such units now maintained: one in the Calipatria-Beaumont area, one in Tulare, and one in the Delta District of the San Francisco Bay region.

A State Housing Authority to deal primarily with the rural problem must come into being, he said, if this permanent problem is to be solved, Mr. McWilliams concluded, pointing to lessons already learned by the FSA experiments and to the present limitations: his Division of Immigration and Housing was set up in 1913 to cope with alien workers who did not plan to remain in California, while today the bulk are residing without intention of leaving after a season or two; "thus they have become the social problem of first importance."

Low-cost

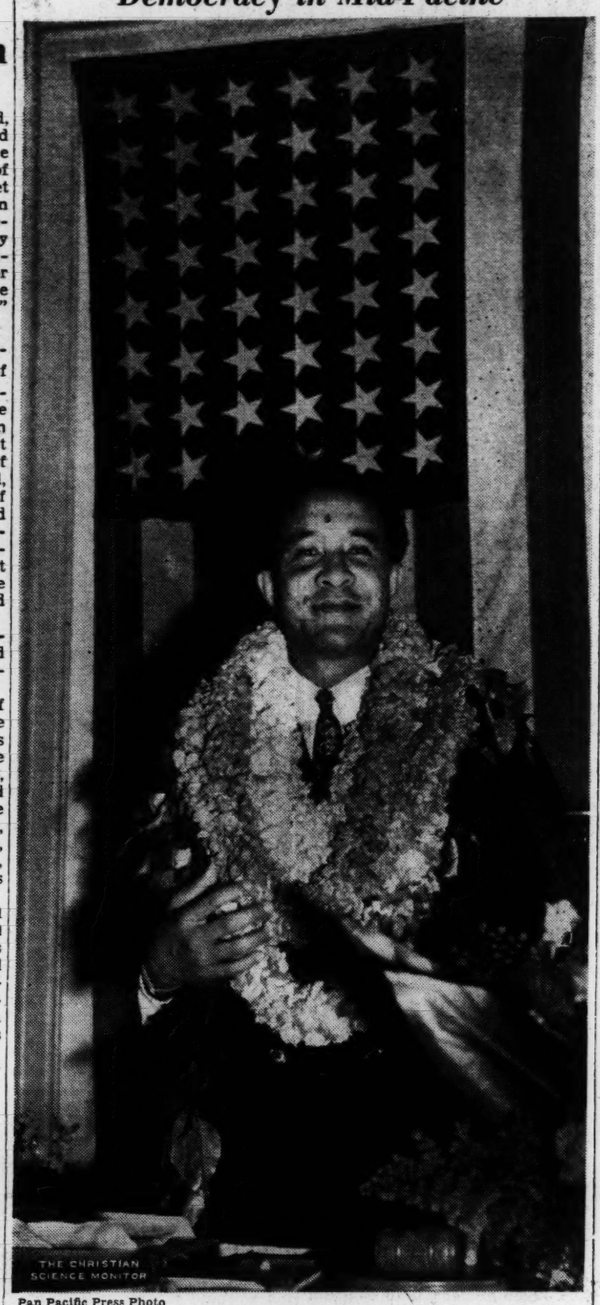
Omer Mills, FSA regional economist, blamed rural Boards of County Supervisors for aggravating the problem by failing to take advantage of Federal legislation and set up authorities for low-cost housing. He said that upwards of 50,000 homes are urgently needed, and pointed to the experience of the projects at Shafter, Calif., and Chandler, Ariz., as demonstrating that new quarters can be provided at $4 below the average rent per month, $12, paid by those on relief for the "most wretched of living quarters.

"The homes of European peasants are luxuriant as compared to the quarters of California itinerant workers," he said.

Contrary to the usual trend of increasing urban population while rural population lags, the State's six most populated counties have grown only 20 per cent since 1930, while the State's total has swelled 22 per cent, he pointed out; in the agricultural counties of Imperial, Monterey, San Joaquin, Riverside, Ventura, and San Bernardino, the population in this period has increased 34 per cent.

"Yet home building in the rural areas is far below the general index of home building," Mr. Mills reported. "Not a single United States Housing Authority application from rural areas in California has been received, although $50,000,000 was allocated this State for USHA building."

Democracy in Mid-Pacific



Pan Pacific Press Photo

Senator James Kealoha

Youngest member of the Territory of Hawaii's Senate presides over that colorful American legislative body at Honolulu.

Politician Offers Hope of Reform, Civic Group Told

ESTES PARK, Colo. (AP)—America's chief hope for reform in government, state and local, rests with the much-berated politician, says Donald C. Stone of Chicago, director of the Public Administration Service.

"A serious obstacle to reform has been the reformer," Mr. Stone asserted in an address prepared for delivery before the Citizens Conference on Government Management, sponsored by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and Denver University.

"Too often the reformer has had theories, but no program. . . . He has promoted a new charter or law and then settled back in self-complacency, letting its purposes be nullified."

In contrast, "where reform has been successful, it is the politician who has been the reformer or at last has been reformed, or the good citizens have turned politicians."

To more than 250 business and industrial leaders Mr. Stone suggested that "if we can strip the politician of the desire to peddle privileges and play with patronage, generally he will lead in the right direction.

"The politician is a great 'majority' man, and if he feels that the majority of the community is for constructive measures, he will recognize that the maintenance of his leadership will require devotion to such measures."

Mr. Stone commended governmental simplification through county-city consolidation, control by one agency of each municipality and its schools and the "short ballot," under which a single elected executive would control and be responsible for administration of the unit—state, county or municipal.

Describing county government as "the blackest picture of all" in the political field, Mr. Stone said county consolidation "is a very nice idea but seems to be impossible of realization. City and county consolidation offers more hope. . . ."

Boston Suburb Keeps Up Pleasant Living

In Search of New England
Sixth of 18 Articles

NEWTON, Mass.—There is good reason for one of Boston's most important residential suburbs being referred to as "The Newtons," for there are many community centers in its municipal area. Not many years ago these centers were called villages, but that term is no longer fitting for the extensive, wholly occupied sections.

Now 14 railway stations give the names to as many neighborhoods.

Single homes prevail, even in modest housing, and apartment buildings are almost non-existent. The civic claim that Newton demonstrates suburban living at its best, is one that could hardly be refuted within equal distance of Boston's State House—4 to 10 miles being the extremes for Newton's area.

Whether one travels by train or motor, it is by the pleasantest of all routes entering Boston, possibly excepting that from Cambridge along the Charles River. The three direct motor roads are through residential and business sections, rather than industrial. Two of these are Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, extensions of Boston's famous thoroughfares. Worcester Turnpike is the other and latest,—a six-lane concrete highway.

Terrain of House Sites

Newton's terrain is picturesquely irregular, its broad, uneven plains broken by numerous hills that rise one to two hundred feet higher. Some of these are broken by steep and rugged ledges. Others with long slopes of grass or woodland were well suited for home sites. Formerly belonging to large estates, nearly all these have been divided, although even the parts often seem of extent and dignity.

As to those "villages," there are seven that use the city's name. Plain Newton is most eastern and often is called Newton Corner; Newtonville and West Newton are beyond at one mile intervals. Newton Upper Falls and Newton Lower Falls are on the Charles River and once were important as the manufacturing centers of the city. Then there are Newton Highlands and Newton Center, with Nonantum, Riverside, Waban, Auburndale, and Chestnut Hill for variety, after no more Newtons could be thought of. Each of these names stands for a neighborhood that is to a large degree self-sufficient, although the municipal area is only 17 square miles.

Several of the larger neighborhoods merge into one another with an unbroken succession of residences, outside the commercial zones, but others are separated from the next by park-like private holdings or by wild land. Or, it may be that one of the five golf clubs, or one of the 42 city parks, makes a break in the continuity.

Long River Bank

By act of the State, nearly all Newton's 11 miles of the Charles River shore is controlled by the Metropolitan Park Commission, which maintains convenient provisions for boating and swimming. The principal centers for water pleasure are Riverside and Auburndale, at the west boundary. At these places, a short half mile apart, the public may enjoy tennis and golf, as well as canoeing, and swimming. There are many miles of the slow flowing Charles unbroken by rapids or dams, and with shores of great variety of natural beauty. The State park authorities are alert guards to their protection, while encouraging the public's legitimate enjoyment.

Coming of Railroad

The progress of Newton from a farming district to a residential one, holds material for a highly interesting story, in which certain outstanding events would mark the beginnings of new chapters. One of these events is the completion of the Boston and Worcester Railway as far as Newton "Corner" in 1833. Up to that time, although stagecoach service was 15 a day, each way, the distance was too far for Bostonians to travel twice a day. The railway changed all this, and Newton was as near in time to Boston Harbor, as were Cambridge and Dorchester, to which population flowed after all the solid ground of Boston had been occupied. The same railroad, extended as the Boston and Albany, presented a vital problem 50 years later, when abolition of grade crossings was required. Threatened with elevation of the tracks for several miles, energetic action of city authorities brought the decision to depress them.

So trains pass in a deep cut, unnoticed by motorists on the close-by parallel roadway, and residents are relieved of much sound as well as sight of trains. Still more to the good, banks of the long cut were expertly landscaped, and a series of new brownstone and granite stations were built, designed by America's greatest architect at the time, Henry H. Richardson.

Residential Standards

Estates of the later 1800's, set a high standard of residential character for Newton, and this has been maintained to a large degree. It is a city of private homes, and one who passes along its streets is impressed by apparent pride in ownership, whether the neighborhood type be that of modest thrift, roomy comfort, or spacious luxury.

Business and professional men of Boston form a substantial part of its citizens, supporting nearly 50 churches and giving the city its reputation for sound policies and wise administration, as well as for culture and wealth. These characteristics continue the traditions of the considerable number of families whose later generations, even to the fourth, still reside here, while later arrivals find pleasure in general support of the community's established attitudes and activities. The schools of Newton rank first among the country's cities for its size, in number of students prepared for College Entrance Board examinations. This may be credited to the city's tradition of high intelligence, from such homes coming also strong support for the philanthropic activities of Boston, as well as for that city's stage and music. Andover Newton Theological Seminary and Boston College are in Newton, the latter college forming an imposing architectural group in a commanding location.

Carl Greenleaf Beede

Art Treasures of Spain Return From Geneva Refuge

MADRID, June 21 (AP)—A trainload of art treasures, sent to Switzerland for safekeeping during the Spanish Civil War, arrived today from Geneva consigned to the Museum del Prado, which is to open June 30.

Geneva Sees Spain's Art

GENEVA—One of the most remarkable art exhibitions ever seen in Europe was recently held here, comprising a selection of 174 paintings and 21 tapestries from the art treasures rescued from Spain during the civil war.

Many of the works of art had never previously been out of Spain and a number of others had never previously been on show to the public even in Spain.

It has often been said that the museum richest in masterpieces is the Madrid Prado. The Spanish schools, Velazquez in particular, can be studied only there. European and American museums all have something from Velazquez, but no more than one or two canvases, and usually not the best. These—the "Weavers," the Meninas," the "Drunkards," "Bacchus," the royal family portraits—are all in the Prado. To a great extent the same may be said of El Greco, Ribera and especially Goya. The Prado also has some of the masterpieces of Titian, Rafael, Rubens, Van Dyck, Lucas Cranach, Dürer, and the early Flemings.

These facts have made Madrid a sort of Mecca for artists and art lovers. Consequently during the Spanish civil war art lovers heard with great relief that these art treasures had been sent to M. Joseph Avenol, Secretary General to the League of Nations, who acted (in his personal capacity) as a warden for an international committee. The treasure, carefully packed, and containing nearly 4,000 pieces, reached Geneva on trucks in March. It was to be returned to the Spanish Government as soon as conditions would permit. Gen. Francisco Franco's victory having re-established peace in Spain, most of the art treasures were sent back there in May.

Before this was done, however, the Franco Government consented to have an exhibition of the greatest masterpieces in Geneva. The collection just shown included 38 canvases of Goya, 22 Grecos, 34 Velazquez, 6 Raphaels, 10 Titians, 5 Riberas, 4 Murillos, 3 Van der Weydens, Brueghel's "Triumph of Death," Dürer's self-portrait and Ruben's famous portrait of Queen Maria de Medici. The interest of the show does not consist only in the fact that these masterpieces are shown for the first, and probably last, time outside of Spain: but beside the Prado several other galleries—the Escorial monastery, the Academy of San Fernando in Madrid, and some churches or private collections—have contributed pieces never previously gathered together and sometimes accessible only with difficulty. Among these, there is one of Goya's best canvases, the "Countess Chinchon," and El Greco's "Saint Ildefonso," from the parish church in Illescas near Madrid. The tapestries are from the Royal Palace. The most remarkable pieces are perhaps the four Flemish tapestries of the 15th Century describing the life of the Virgin, woven with gold, silver, silk and wool threads, the figures, admirably detailed. Charles V took these with him when he retired to the Yuste monastery after his abdication.

The Spanish Government has granted Geneva an unusual privilege which has previously been refused to the Louvre in Paris, and to the National Gallery in London. The reason must be sought in the activity of the Red Cross International Committee, composed of Swiss citizens during the Spanish war, activity which saved thousands of lives.

Three Reform Acts Evidence Marked Progress in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Milestones along the path toward better Government in Hawaii mark accomplishments of the Territorial Legislature which recently adjourned its 20th session in historic old Iolani Palace in Honolulu, former seat of Hawaiian royalty.

Outstanding among the grist of acts turned out by the legislators are three which alone identify the session as one of the most progressive in Hawaii's history.

These major laws provide for:

1. Establishment of a separate Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.
2. A civil service system for territorial and county employees.
3. Charter revisions offering the basis for improved administration of the City of Honolulu, in the general jurisdiction of which approximately half of Hawaii's 400,000 residents live.

Each of these laws has been signed by Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter.

Many regard establishment of the Labor Department the outstanding accomplishment of the Legislature. Labor hearings in which representatives of union groups and industrial organizations aired their views on the proposed department highlighted the session.

In broad outline the labor law provides for appointment by the Governor of a five man commission which, in turn, will select a director to serve as administrator.

Arbitration and Appeal

Four bureaus within the department will be unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, research and statistics, and a bureau of labor law enforcement.

The law also provides for an appeal board of three members to prescribe method of procedure and manner of considering appeals by persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by decision of the commission.

The law empowers the commission to promote voluntary mediation of disputes between employers and employees. When the controversy cannot be settled by mediation, the law provides it may by agreement of the parties be submitted to arbitration by three persons—one selected by the employer, one by the employees, and the third by these two. When both mediation and arbitration fail, the Governor may appoint an emergency board to study and report.

Provision is also made for regulation of commercial employment agencies to prevent fraud and misrepresentation. Included too is a provision restricting employment of minors under 16.

The Legislature appropriated $120,000 for the period ending June 30, 1941 to finance the new department. The law becomes effective Jan. 1, 1940.

Establishment of the Labor Department as an independent branch of the Territorial Government has had the insistent advocacy of organized labor in Hawaii and has also had the support of the Joint Congressional Committee which visited Hawaii in 1937. Delegate Samuel W. King has been a strong supporter of the measure.

Although the measure is not as liberal as organized labor had hoped for, union groups regard it as a long step in the right direction and as significant recognition of the importance of labor in the Territory.

Under terms of the civil service law, effective July 1 of this year, a three-man civil service commission for the Territory is to be appointed by the Governor. The commission in turn has the power to name its own chairman and to hire a director. Following general pattern of the Territorial commission will be three-men commissions for each of the four counties in Hawaii, Hawaii (the island), Maui, Kauai, and the City and County of Honolulu.

Numerous exemptions for city-county employees make the law less effective for this branch of the Government than for the Territorial employees, most of whom are included under its provisions.

Although he signed the bill, Gov. Poindexter commented that it was by no means a perfect law, but the best that could be had for the present.

Municipal Revision Bill

Approval by the Governor of the charter revision bill marks an important step in the progress of the municipality of Honolulu, observers believe.

This law, which becomes effective July 1 of this year, provides for appointment by the Mayor of a City Controller to exercise general supervision over all budgeting, financial reporting, purchasing, and accounting. Provision is also made for appointment of a purchasing agent to serve as the controller's subordinate.

The act sets up a nine-member planning commission, appointed by the mayor, and specifies that the commission shall "not later than Dec. 31, 1940, prepare and thereafter from time to time may modify a master plan of the City of Honolulu." The plan shall show desirable streets, roads, highways, bridges, parks, parkways, playgrounds, public building sites, "and such other features, changes and additions as will provide for the improvment of the City and its future growth and development." As a result of the act the City's present traffic safety commission is armed with broader powers to work out details of methods of solving increasing traffic problems.

While each of these measures falls short of perfection to an appreciable extent, proponents of the bills believe that each constitutes a milestone firmly planted along the legislative path toward better Government and improved industrial relations in Hawaii.

Autogiro Mail July 6

WASHINGTON (AP)—Autogiros will begin carrying mail between the Camden, N. J., Airport and the Philadelphia Post Office on July 6, the Postoffice Department announced June 21. Several flights will be made daily.

Dionne Quintuplets Are Never Spanked

MONTREAL, June 22 (CP)—None of the Dionne quintuplets has ever been spanked, their physician, Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, said yesterday.

"We just have a quiet little room," he said in an interview, telling how the children are disciplined. "We put them in there to reflect on their sins for a few moments. The others point and say 'ah ah' and that cures them."

In the punishment room is a chair, table and book, he said.

Winant Suggests I. L. O. Study Of World Economics

GENEVA, June 22 (AP)—John G. Winant, American Director of the International Labor Office, suggested to its annual conference today that its experts study ways and means of meeting the economic strain facing the world whenever it turns definitely toward war or peace.

Mr. Winant, replying to 60 delegates who have commented on his annual report during the conference, said that if the armaments race is stopped by peace it would mean serious unemployment while there would be an acute labor shortage if the manufacture of armaments were stepped up by war.

He said I. L. O. experts should be put to work seeking a way out for world economy in either contingency.

The American emphasized the part the office must be called upon to play in any international conference on adjustment of world economy, such as that suggested by President Roosevelt in his messages to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

He also urged closer I. L. O. relations with American States.

Elver, Shaddock Don't Stump Grocer

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Leo H. Hirsch knows his onions—and his elvers, mangos, and shaddocks.

Mr. Hirsch beat out some 400 fellow grocers in a 63-question examination prepared by Dr. Edwin P. Geauque of Chicago, Executive Director of the National Grocers' Institute.

Mr. Hirsch is a Pueblo, Colo., delegate to the Convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers. Results of the contest were disclosed at a Convention dinner attended by 3,000 persons.

It took Mr. Hirsch no time at all to identify a florence fennel (a garden vegetable) a bloater (fat herring) or blackstrap—the stuff that's left after sugar has been refined.

He stumbled a little on some of the later questions but knew that an elver is a young eel, that a mango should be eaten right after cutting and that shaddock is not a fish but a citrus fruit.

Although he's lived inland, he quickly told off a prawn as a small salt-water crustacean and salsify as an oyster plant.

It's all in the day's work. Mr. Hirsch has been in the business 25 years and has handled almost every item on the list.

George Backer Obtains Control of N. Y. Post

NEW YORK (AP)—Control of the 138-year-old New York Post, the city's oldest daily newspaper, has passed to George Backer, American Labor Party member of the City Council.

An announcement which appeared in the Post, an evening paper founded in 1801 by Alexander Hamilton, says that Backer has been elected President and Publisher, succeeding J. Davis Stern, who resigned.

Mr. Backer will succeed Mr. Stern as President and Publisher and his wife, Dorothy Schiff Backer, will become a member of the Board of Directors. Stern also will remain a member of the Board. Other officers include Louis J. Kolb, Vice-President, and Thomas Finletter, Secretary-Treasurer.

Backer is a wealthy real estate dealer and son-in-law of the late Mortimer Schiff, banker.

What! Nero Hired a 'Ghost Writer'? Yes, and Caesar, Too, Says Ashurst

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Members of Congress who hire "ghost writers" to prepare their speeches were informed yesterday that the practice had been indulged in for centuries by the great men of history.

Authority for that statement was no less than Senator Henry Fountain Ashurst of Arizona, the Senate's master of rhetoric.

Disputing a contention that "ghost writing" had its origin about 1900, the Arizonan wrote in the Congressional Record that the practice has flourished since the fifth century, B. C., when a Greek named Corax established a school and taught citizens how to urge their rights and claims in court.

Senator Ashurst said it seemed to be definitely established that the speeches delivered by the Roman Empero Nero were written by his Prime Minister, Seneca, and that Caesar had a "ghost writer" named Aulus Hirtius.

Moreover, he said, Samuel Johnson contributed nine lines to Oliver Goldsmith's poem "The Traveller" and four lines to Goldsmith's poem, "The Deserted Village." Moreover, added Senator Ashurst, no less an "authentic historian" than Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan "is of the opinion that Alexander Hamilton wrote all but four lines of General Washington's farewell address."

U. S.-Panama Pact Approved by Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a new treaty with Panama to increase annual rentals on the canal and readjust commercial relationships between Panama and the Canal Zone.

Chairman Pittman (D) of Nevada predicted Senate ratification in this session of Congress, ending a controversy of several years standing.

However, Senator Johnson (R) of California said he would continue to oppose ratification, on the grounds that a clause requiring this government to consult with Panama in any move of United States military forces out of the Canal Zone might delay necessary defense maneuvers. Secretary Hull has told the committee, however, that both governments had agreed that consultation might follow, instead of precede such a move.

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Anglo-American Stand Stiffens as New Japanese Drive Takes South China Port

'No Retreat From Swatow' Is U. S. Navy Reply to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—The United States Navy suddenly took the initiative in American foreign policy in the Far East today, as Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, categorically rejected a Japanese navy demand that his ships quit Swatow.

The blunt nature of the Yarnell declaration came as the first direct involvement of a major interest of the United States in the present crisis, and has not yet been supported by any direct action of the State Department.

In fact, the State Department thus far today has declined to be ruffled over the situation at Swatow, saying that Japan has always demanded the evacuation of foreign nationals on each occation when it has seized a new area of foreign interest.

The decision as to whether American citizens would be ordered out of the way of the Japanese, will be made by local officials, it was said here.

Word was received from Whitney Young, United States Consul General at Swatow, that all of the 48 Americans in the area were safe. There had been some street fighting as the Japanese took over the treaty port, he said, but it did not involve American Nationals.

Admiral Yarnell's action has ample precedent and ample authority under the blanket orders given to the American fleet in those waters. These are to protect American citizens, no matter what. Thus the Japanese demand that the ships be withdrawn would prove intolerable, unless American citizens had been evacuated first.

Will Avoid Interference

Today's naval incident, therefore, does not necessarily indicate that the Japanese threat to the foreign interest in China has taken an irrevocable turn for the worse. The Admiral specifically said that his ships would avoid any interference with Japanese naval operations so long as they did not interfere with the American naval protection of citizens. The State Department might elect to remove Americans from Swatow, in which case the Navy could then leave this city which has been pulverized throughout the week by Japanese air bombings.

However, the very fact that the Navy acted with such a firm reminder of its intention, backed by the 41 naval ships which the Admiral has at his command at various points along the China coast, and potentially backed by the vast naval expansion program of the United States, constituted the most weighty step of this country to date, during the present crisis.

The Admiral's brusque declaration of American rights was delivered, through the appropriate consular intermediaries, to Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, commander of the Third Japanese Fleet in Chinese waters. At the same time, the United States destroyer Pillsbury, which is stationed at Swatow along with the British destroyer Thanet, was reinforced by another American destroyer, the Pope, and by a second British ship.

Consuls General Confer

The American and British Consuls General at Shanghai, Clarence E. Gauss and Sir Herbert Phillips, conferred together, though drafting separate notes, and it is evident that the British and American authorities are taking parallel if not simultaneous courses in this affair. Direct conversations between London and Washington are understood to be enlarging and intensifying policies, but their nature is not yet disclosed in detail.

The statement of Admiral Yarnell follows the same lines of policy which he laid down in 1937, it was emphasized by Navy officials here, and in fact is a standing policy of the Navy as renewed from year to year by the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report to the President. It read as follows, being directed to Consul General Gauss:

"In reference to the communication from the Japanese Consul General containing notification that the Japanese Navy will begin operations at Swatow and warning nationals and vessels of third powers to evacuate, please inform the Japanese Consul General and request that he inform senior Japanese naval authorities that the paramount duty of United States naval vessels is the protection of American citizens and that they will go wherever it is necessary at any time to carry out that mission and will remain in such place as long as American citizens are in need of protection or assistance. Every effort will be made to avoid interference with Japanese operations consistent with the above mission. The Commander-in-Chief cannot accept the statement that the Japanese authorities cannot take any responsibility for damages incurred if vessels are not withdrawn. It is not considered that this warning relieves the Japanese authorities in the slightest degree of responsibility for damage or injury to United States naval vessels or personnel."

No Treaties Involved

There is no American signature to a treaty on foreign rights involved at Swatow, this direct and immediate type of commitment being confined to the two international settlements at Shanghai and Kulangsu. Thus it is considered here that Japan has once again skirted warily around any points which might directly provoke American reaction, and hence there is no reason as yet for Secretary of State Cordell Hull to abandon his policy of watchful waiting with a view to selecting only a strong ground for protest.

Mr. Hull is continuing to keep alive the question of securing Japan's consent to publication on the various representations made by American local officials in the Far East recently. According to diplomatic custom, both parties must agree to the publication of such textual material, and Japan so far has declined to assent. The record, should it be published, would serve admirably to focus the many efforts short of formal note writing, which the secretary has pursued in an effort to help in the localization of the present crisis.

By a Staff Artist

Japan Moves to Extend Control of China's Coastal Ports

Japan and China: A Military Summary

The following survey of the situation at the Far Eastern front in its present phase has been compiled from Associated Press reports and from The Christian Science Monitor's own sources of information.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After close upon two years of warfare in China, Japan has reached a stage in which completion of its conquest cannot be procured without a showdown with the foreign powers, which for nearly a century have claimed the right to a share of China's trade.

The main Chinese army has been driven far inland, but Gen. Chiang Kai-shek still holds out in his new capital at Chungking. He was able to foil the Japanese attempt to crush him in an elaborately planned offensive last March. With help from abroad coming largely through the foreign banks and business houses in Shanghai, Tientsin, Swatow and other Chinese ports, he had every prospect of holding the invader at bay for an indefinite period.

For some months, therefore, Japan has seemed to be trying to find a favorable opportunity for a trial of strength with the foreign powers. Toward the end of May some skirmishes on the Manchu-Outer Mongolian frontier appeared to herald a rift with Soviet Russia, whose well armed Far Eastern frontier offers a continuous threat to Japan's imperialist advance. But the excitement in this quarter blew over—partly no doubt because of Japan's uncertainty as to whether Moscow would conclude a close alliance with Britain and France.

The more formidable move, however, was already being prepared. A customs official of the Tientsin Provisional Government was fatally shot April 9 and the Tientsin police laid the murder upon four Chinese, who took refuge in the British concession in Tientsin. The Japanese demanded that the four be handed over, but the British refused and upon this relatively insignificant incident the Japanese decided to hinge their full-dress struggle.

The Pound and the Yen

In Tientsin are British banks that have done much to bolster up the Chinese dollar and to prevent the Japanese bringing North China into the yen bloc.

It is true that Britain is only one of the great powers operating in China, but it has some of the most powerful interests in the country. Its investment is something like $1,410,000,000. From its great clearing house at Hong Kong it has shipped arms and supplies to Swatow and other unblockaded southern Chinese ports.

So long as a measure of support was coming in from Britain by these means, Japan felt that General Chiang would never be induced to give up the struggle. Moreover, London's need of concentrating upon the work of building up a peace front in Europe rendered Britain a more favorable target for Japanese maneuvers than the United States.

So far, Britain has attempted to confine the dispute to the issue of the five Chinese refugees. But the action of Japan indicates that Tokyo is out for a full trial of strength. It had already given warning that it meant to reduce the foreign strongholds that were interfering with its blockade of the coast by landing troops at the Kulangsu foreign settlement of Amoy May 12.

This settlement was one of the less considerable—one that, for the western powers, might not be considered worth fighting to keep. The powers recognized an experimental move typical of the dictatorships and sent troops to Kulangsu to match those of the Japanese. The Japanese thereupon tried a new move by blockading the settlement and the success of this move emboldened them to try for a greater prize at Tientsin, which has been blockaded in a similar fashion since June 14.

New Southern Drive

Meanwhile from a purely strategic standpoint a more direct blow to the Chinese armies came with the occupation of Swatow June 21. This port, one of three left to the Chinese, had been since the fall of Canton last October, a port of entry for millions of dollars' worth of war supplies for overland transport to Shiuchow, 240 miles inland, the headquarters for the Chinese southern armies.

The loss of this port leaves only the two smaller ports, Foochow and Ningpo, open to the southern armies and brings Japan appreciably nearer a complete blockade of the whole coast.

The occupation of Swatow had been expected for some time. For nearly 10 weeks it had been regularly bombarded from the air. Little more than an empty shell of the city remained, guarded by some 30,000 Chinese troops who have moved inland along a short 25-mile railroad to Chaoan, followed by the Japanese.

There appears to have been no effective opposition. Ten hours sufficed to break the harbor boom, sweep out the mines and land the troops at the port and other nearby points on the coast.

Thus China loses a port through which had passed in the last three months 38 per cent of all the exports and imports going through Chinese-controlled ports, including heavy shipments of wood oil and tungsten which China had used to create credits overseas for purchase of arms.

Effect Is Studied

What the effect of this setback on General Chiang may be can only be determined when the powers have shown whether they elect to hold out against Japanese attempts to complete the blockade, and so retain control of their trading interests in the country, or whether they will decide to leave the field to Japan—in which event the prospects of China being able to maintain an organized government for any length of time would be very slender.

The occupation of Swatow has severely cut into the trade of Hong Kong, the great emporium of British trade in the Far East, designed as a clearing house of trade with the Chinese hinterland. By 1941 Britain calculates to have a separate fleet to protect British Far Eastern interests, from the base at Singapore. But until this fleet is ready and so long as the state of affairs in Europe remains critical, Britain clearly desires as little complication in the Far East as possible.

Whatever happens, however, Japan will have Russia to reckon with in the north. That Tokyo is well aware of this fact may be seen in the fact that, despite the operations at a score of points in China, some 19 divisions are held in readiness in Manchukuo. Expenditures in connection with this army amount to $270,000,000 up to 1941, 60 per cent to go to construction of strategic railways, enabling Japan to bring troops to the Russo-Manchurian frontier from the major bases in the puppet Empire and Japan proper within 48 hours.

The remaining $110,000,000 is to be expended for the building of new towns and villages along the border, for airfields, for tapping the rich resources of the borderlands and for building a "Maginot" line along the whole frontier.

Whatever may be Japan's plan of operation in China, preparations in Manchuria for the present at least bear the impress of elaborate defense.

Japanese Warned Actions Lead To 'Counter Moves'

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Laborites pressed the British Government today in the House of Commons to take "strong action" to halt what Mr. Arthur Greenwood, one of their number, called "repeated acts of aggression" against British interests in China.

Facing a barrage of questions on the Japanese blockade of the British and French Concessions in Tientsin, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain refused to say more than that the Government views the situation with "great concern" and was considering "what further steps should be taken" if negotiations should fail to settle the difficulties.

A Government spokesman earlier declared that continuation of the Japanese blockade, now in its ninth day, "will obviously lead to counter measures."

Mr. Philip Noel Baker, another Laborite, asked the Prime Minister: "Is it not becoming increasingly clear that this is an aggressive attack on foreign rights in China and that this may become an attempt at . . . domination . . . ?"

Mr. Chamberlain answered: "I hope that may not prove to be the case. If it were, it would be very serious."

The next question, put by Mr. Geoffrey Mander of the Liberal Party, caused the Speaker of the House to intervene and end further questioning.

"How many British subjects," Mr. Mander asked, "will have to be insulted, stripped and killed before the British Government will do anything effective?"

The Prime Minister just previously announced that British women and children were being taken from the treaty port of Swatow where Japanese landed troops yesterday. (Dispatches from China said 20 women and children already had left Swatow.)

"Japanese naval authorities have promised to facilitate the evacuation and to respect British property," Mr. Chamberlain declared.

The Government spokesman in his warning of the possibility of counter measures said, however, that the Government still hoped the Japanese would agree to terminate the Tientsin dispute on a local basis.

The Government attitude was revealed further in a telegram by Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, to the British Consul-General in Tientsin, E. G. Jamieson, asking him to inform British subjects there Britain would make every effort to protect their interests.

British at Tientsin Get Food; London Promises Fullest Aid

TIENTSIN, China, June 22 (AP)—The sudden appearance of British bluejackets today halted Japanese examination of cargo being discharged by British lighters, while blockaded British further were heartened by a message of sympathy and hope from the London Government and by the ending of the milk shortage.

These developments occurred on the ninth day of the Japanese blockade of the British and French Concessions.

A Japanese military patrol withdrew at the sight of the bluejackets after the Japanese soldiers had begun inspecting the cargo being discharged at the British bund.

The message from London, from Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax to Consul-General E. G. Jamieson, expressed the Government's sympathy to the blockaded British "for the difficulties and indignities they are being made to suffer."

Lord Halifax pledged that the Government would make "every effort to protect their interests and terminate the present crisis as soon as possible."

"Anti-British Day"

The anti-British campaign meanwhile spread to Peiping, where a mass meeting, to be followed by a parade, is to be held tomorrow.

The Japanese-controlled press announced that students, merchants, and minor Government officials had been instructed to take part.

Newspapers arranged to issue special anti-British supplements tomorrow while the Japanese-controlled central broadcasting station will observe "anti-British day."

Fresh milk entered the British and French concessions today in sizable quantities, relieving the shortage. Only a few isolated complaints of inability to obtain milk were reported. Only 10 per cent of the normal meat supply was received today and only one-third of the fresh vegetables.

The British Consulate-General dislosed a new series of incidents in which it charged Japanese gendarmes forced Britons to undergo indignities and insults. It said eight Britons were involved, some of whom were stripped while being examined.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman blamed the British for broadening the Tientsin dispute, precipitated by the British refusal to hand over four Chinese wanted by Japanese on charges of assassinating a Tientsin customs official.

He charged that the British spread propaganda to the effect that all third-power interests in China were involved in the Tientsin issues.

The establishment of a "new order in East Asia," he said, "does not necessarily mean the rights and interests of third powers will be driven out of China."

He indicated the British may be victims of special discriminatory treatment, stating that while in principle Japan would treat all foreigners alike "some individuals may act in a manner discriminatory to the British because they are aiding Gen. Chiang Kai-shek."

British Reinforcements

The cargo-examining incident occurred at the British bund on the Hai River, where Japanese started imposing stricter control. An additional company of British soldiers was brought from Peiping to reinforce the Durham Light Infantry Regiment, bringing the British military strength to about 300 men.

Japan's Mongolian Problem

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (AP)—Japan's Army leaders have run into aggravating problems in their attempted economic exploitation of Inner Mongolia, Norman D. Hanwell asserted yesterday in a report to the Institute of Pacific Relations.

He said the problems range from depredations of guerillas to disappointments in quality of products and beyond that to splits among the Japanese army leaders.

Mr. Hanwell, a research associate for the Institute, declared the Japanese are having particular trouble with transportation. The Chinese evacuated most of the railroads' rolling stock ahead of the Japanese advance, and as the Japanese brought locomotives and cars from Manchukuo and abroad guerillas went to work.

They tore up rails and carried them off, wrecked trains and dismembered rolling stock—using the iron to make weapons.

Guerillas also were blamed for flooding the Tatung mine, coal supply source the Japanese hoped would help make their economic empire independent. In addition, tests of the coal proved it inferior to Japanese hopes. Wool coming from the west also was of low quality.

Internal jealousies in the Japanese Army, the report added, played an important part in the refusal of leaders of the puppet Inner Mongolia Government to join with puppets at Peking and Nanking. Not until February of this year was there enough cooperation for interchange of postal services. Customs barriers block trade as effectively as between independent nations.

Foreign Naval Force Doubled In Resisting Japan's Demands

SHANGHAI, June 22 (AP)—Two American and two British destroyers stood by in Swatow harbor late today despite a Japanese order or suggestion that foreign warships and nationals withdraw from the newly-captured South China port.

Foreign naval forces were doubled during the day and except for the departure of 20 British women and children the American and British communities stood pat.

Japanese and Occidental accounts differed as to the nature of the Japanese communication. British naval quarters said foreign ships had been "ordered" to leave Swatow harbor by 1 p. m. (midnight Wednesday, E. S. T.). A Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai said only "the usual warning" had been given foreigners to leave a zone of possible hostilities.

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and British naval authorities rejected the Japanese communication. Admiral Yarnell on his flagship, the cruiser Augusta, was at Chinwangtao, North China.

The United States destroyer Pillsbury, which remained during yesterday's Japanese occupation to protect 40 Americans at Swatow, still was in the inner harbor and was joined today by the destroyer Pope.

The British destroyer Scout also arrived and anchored in the outer harbor, supporting another British destroyer, the Thanet, which shared yesterday's watch with the Pillsbury.

The Pope brought Capt. John T. G. Stapler, commander of the U. S. Navy's South China Patrol, who had been watching the situation at another Japanese-Occidental friction point, Amoy, where the Japanese Navy is blockading the International Settlement of Kulangsu.

The 20 British women and children sailed for Hong Kong aboard two British merchantmen. The British colony had totaled 80.

The Japanese spokesman denied any time limit had been attached to the Swatow "warning" which was distributed yesterday to foreign consulates here. However, foreign officials said, it was not received until two hours after the Japanese had announced complete occupatiron of Swatow and cessation of hostilities there.

American naval reports said Swatow was quiet today.

Meanwhile, the American, British and other foreign consulates at Amoy joined in a protest to Japanese against diversion of foodstuffs from the Amoy International Settlement on Kulangsu Island which Japanese blockaded June 15.

Deadlocked at Tientsin

At Tientsin, Japanese and British were deadlocked in a controversy which has grown to involve the broad question of prestige in the Orient.

The blockade which Japanese imposed on British and French concessions there beginning June 14 showed no sign of abating. The United States Consul-General, John K. Caldwell, awaited a reply to a protest from the American Chamber of Commerce there which he handed to the Japanese yesterday. The complaint was against blockade restrictions.

Another Version

Hong Kong dispatches quoted naval authorities there as saying they understood Japanese had asked foreign vessels to leave specified sections of the Swatow harbor where Japanese military supplies and troops were expected to land today.

[In Tokyo, a Naval Ministry spokesman said foreigners and foreign vessels were "free to leave Swatow at any time," but that no official report of any request for their evacuation had been received.]

Japanese dispatches from Swatow said all was quiet there today. Chinese advices to Hong Kong reported fighting in Swatow and said variously that Chinese were counter-attacking or that a few units still were resisting the occupation.

There was no mention in the Japanese reports of damages in shelling yesterday. Dispatches direct from the city had said that 1,000 persons were killed in the occupation, which was preceded by intense air and naval bombardment.

Japanese said that after their forces entered the city "Japanese flags appeared, indicating that the citizens had expected the occupation."

The Japanese Commander said in a proclamation that lives and property of Chinese submitting to the occupation would be protected. The Commander, who was not named, was said to have threatened punishment "more biting than the frosts of autumn and more painful than the burning rays of the sun" to those offering resistance.

Consuls Join in Protest

AMOY, China, June 22 (AP)—Foreign Consuls protested jointly today against efforts of the Japanese Navy to divert food intended for blockaded Kulangsu Island, Amoy's International Settlement, to Amoy itself.

Chinese from the mainland, however, continued mysteriously to circumvent the Japanese attempts to cut off the food supplies of Kulangsu.

Forty-two Japanese Marines landed at Kulangsu May 12 and a blockade was imposed June 15 to force acquiescence to Japanese demands for greater representation on the Municipal Council, governing body of the Settlement.

The consul said negotiations with Japanese on the demands would be resumed at a time mutually convenient. The Japanese Consul-General, Goro Uchida, returned here from Tokyo on Monday with new instructions and immediately announced the negotions would continue upon "my intiations would continue upon "my initiative at some propitious moment.

Far Eastern Defense Plans

SINGAPORE, June 22 (AP)—British and French Far Eastern defense chiefs, meeting at this British island seaport for important defense discussions, today formed committees to consider specific problems for presentation to the full conference.

The appointment of a supreme commander of French and British forces in the event of war and the use by all friendly powers of the new Singapore naval base were believed to be on the program.

Frankfurter Receives Degree From Oxford

OXFORD, England (AP)—Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Britain's humorist, Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, creator of "Jeeves," June 21 received honorary degrees from Oxford University.

The degree of Honorary Doctor in Civil Laws was conferred on Mr. Frankfurter and also on the Marquis of Lothian, Ambassador-Designate to the United States. Mr. Wodehouse was made an honorary Doctor of Letters.

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American Envoy in China Told To Focus Attention on Ports

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although no announcement of the fact is being made, it is learned on reliable authority that with his recent return to China from home leave the American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, is operating under new orders governing his whereabouts.

One of his first acts after reaching Shanghai was to depart southward for Hong Kong and interior China in order to visit heads of the Chinese National Government at Chungking. But this will be only a visit, not a re-establishment of headquarters in the National Capital. Soon Mr. Johnson will return to the coast and thereafter, although he is to visit Nationalist China from time to time, he will spend most of his time in the ports—mostly Shanghai and Tientsin as the main cities—in order that he may keep close touch with American business and missionary leaders.

Previously he made his headquarters in the various capitals. First he was at Peiping, then Nanking (with a good deal of time at Shanghai because of its proximity, but he always personally preferred Nanking), then Hankow, and finally Chungking until he went to Yunnanfu and down the Burma highway to start on his home leave.

Lead of London Followed

In ordering the new policy, Washington has followed London's lead. Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, though not the "China hand" that Mr. Johnson is, feels a fervent interest in the Chinese cause and he is frankly much more in favor of spending his time with Chungking as base—despite the perils of air-bombing, which he recently experienced—than to base his activities in Shanghai. But London is under constant pressure of questions in the House of Commons and it feels a need for the Ambassador to stay where influential China Britons can get at him in the trading points along the coast.

Japanese acts of provocation are so frequent, moreover, that it is perhaps felt in both Capitals that the really delicate parts of the ambassadorial functions in China today are concerned almost exclusively with dealings at least hinging on Japanese acts, though of course the direct handling of these matters falls upon the Consuls-General rather than the Ambassadors. But troubled fellow-nationals derive some comfort from being able to tell their troubles to the man who is the direct representative of the head of their State, and both Mr. Johnson and Sir Archibald are plain, unassuming, sympathetic men.

Both Liked by Chinese

Both are well-liked by the Chinese, who understand the fact that they are under home Government orders and do not resent their inability to be permanently in the Capital under prevailing conditions. As a matter of fact the Chinese attitude is against any changes in foreign relations during the present crisis, and most of their conversations with foreign official representatives have to do with possible means of help for China—a type of talk the diplomats would just as soon be spared as much as possible, naturally enough, if for no other reason than that all the Ambassadors and Ministers would like to do something to aid China and they know that they can do very little.

Mr. Johnson is reticent when it comes to being quoted, but he expands readily in personal conversation and his habit of looking at the China situation in historic perspective is well known. It is clear that he does not expect, never has expected, any quick and easy end to the present hostilities. He is wholeheartedly with the Chinese but is disinclined to favor crushing foreign action against the Japanese lest that merely prove the beginning of new troubles later. He feels that finally, perhaps only after the most punishing exertions by both sides, a way will be found toward a just peace of durable nature.

En Route Round the World

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Mott

They trace the route over which they will fly on their round-the-world trip in commercial airplanes.

Motts Take Off: Passengers On Globe-Circling Air-Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Start of a round-the-world flight that probably will make them the first regular Globe-circling passenger travelers on commercial scheduled air routes, was begun June 14 by Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Mott of Sacramento.

They left the capital early today by car and took off on the Honolulu Clipper from Treasure Island at 4 p. m.

Mr. Mott has long had an ambition to be the first to circle the world completely in commercial planes and with inauguration of the Atlantic clipper service, obtained passage.

His wife, mother of four children three of whom are grown, never before has been in an airplane. Mr. Mott has flown moderate distances locally, but he never has been off the North American continent.

From Hong Kong next Tuesday, they go by Imperial Airways to India, Egypt, and France where they will remain 10 days before flying to New York on one of the first trans-Atlantic Clipper flights, and home via United Airlines.

Far East Crisis Speeds Analysis Of Neutrality Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 22—While the Far Eastern crisis absorbed the executive wing of foreign affairs today, Congress was off in another world at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, pursuing its policy of "hands off American foreign policy."

At a meeting of the Republican steering committee of the House, it was decided that the Bloom bill—providing for presidential control of foreign policy in time of foreign war—could not be fought on purely partisan lines. The Republican members are sufficiently divided between the noninterventionists and those who believe that politics stops at the water's edge, in the Landon phrase, so that an attempt at party discipline would prove of little avail.

Acting Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee planned to ask the Rules Committee for at least two full days for debate on his bill, instead of the eight hours originally contemplated. It is hoped to avoid any charge that a gag rule is being invoked—a charge that has a certain opening, in view of the fact that the House of Representatives apparently is not to spend more than a handful of hours in any event on this most crucial of all issues facing the nation today—that of peace and war.

Group Instruction

Small group meetings were being arranged by the Democratic leadership to explain the rather complex provisions of the bill, and to cope with the rather obvious fact that not many members of the House have had an opportunity to find out what they are voting on. Such a meeting was scheduled for today among the membership of the New York delegation, with the object, among other things, of countering any concern that the bill would offend the Irish constituency by making possible aid to Britain in time of war.

There was no sign, meanwhile, that the administration was going to seek any special legislation dealing with the Far East, apart from the provisions of the Bloom Bill itself. Though commonly supposed to deal chiefly with the European angles of foreign policy, the Bloom Bill is so drafted that it would permit the President with full legality to continue the present status of non-recognition of the China War—which is considered by many to be of doubtful legality in view of the intention of Congress to make the arms embargo of the existing Neutrality Act binding in time of foreign war.

Bills Pending

There are several special bills imposing an arms embargo on Japan pending in the Senate and House, including one from Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which the committee will have an opportunity to vote upon, as Mr. Pittman recently promised.

Thus, so far as Congress is concerned, there would seem to be little direct reaction to the Far Eastern crisis of a sort likely to manifest itself in terms of legislation. United States munitions firms and traders, unless the legislative situation changes substantially, will go on supplying Japan with the bulk of its munitions and war supplies.

London Gives Ovation to Royal Couple

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—London's loyal millions gave a tumultuous welcome to King George and Queen Elizabeth today as they returned to the Capital from a six-week tour through Canada and to the United States.

The royal couple arrived at Waterloo Station at 5:24 p. m. (11:24 a. m., E. S. T.) aboard their special train from Southampton and drove slowly in an open carriage through streets lined with wildly cheering subjects.

The King and Queen entered Buckingham Palace, their London home, at 5:58 p. m., concluding a precedent-breaking 15,000-mile trip.

Their London subjects, mindful of the warm reception accorded the royal couple in Canada and the United States, turned out in great numbers, waved flags and carried "welcome home" placards.

The welcoming party at the Station included the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, and Cabinet Ministers.

Queen Elizabeth chatted a few minutes with Mr. Kennedy while the King was talking with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

In the royal carriage with their parents rode Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, who had gone on a destroyer to board the royal liner before its arrival at Southampton.

The King, Queen and Princesses received a tremendous ovation when they appeared on a balcony of Buckingham Palace. The King saluted and then joined his wife and daughters in waving repeatedly to the crowd.

Greeted by Princesses

SOUTHAMPTON, England, June 22 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth, returning triumphantly from their tour of the United States and Canada, were welcomed home joyously by their two small daughters while their liner still was steaming through the mist-covered English Channel.

Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose went aboard from a destroyer as the Empress of Britain carried Their Majesties toward a tumult of greetings from millions of their subjects ashore.

The mist prompted cancellation of vast naval exercises of welcome planned for the 31 ships and 14,000 sailors on the Home Fleet, but dreary weather had no effect on the enthusiasm of those on land.

Beneath a drab sky the King and Queen gazed from the bridge of the Empress of Britain on a brilliant panorama of color beneath—waving flags and the pennants of smaller craft in the harbor and flower-bedecked welcoming arches.

The Princesses, dressed alike in fawn camel hair coats and gray berets, arose an hour earlier than usual and traveled to Portsmouth by train, aboard which a London stationmaster had thoughtfully provided individual sets of comic strips.

With binoculars borrowed from officers of the destroyer Kempenfelt, the Princesses eagerly watched for a first glimpse of the Empress of Britain, bringing home their parents at the end of a trip begun May 6.

Princess Margaret Rose beat her elder sister to the top of the companion way and into the arms of the Queen. Both cried, "Hello, Mummy."

Princess Elizabeth than kissed her father three times and told him she had had "a lovely time" on the destroyer.

Queen Mother Mary, apparently recovered from her automobile accident of May 23, led the Royal Family aboard the Empress of Britain for a private half hour of greeting before the King and Queen came down a richly carpeted gangplank.

Southampton, with a normal population of 180,000, had an estimated 300,000 people in the streets and at the dockside for the welcome despite the mist which sprinkled rain at times.

The United States Consul-General, George K. Donald, took his entire staff to the dock.

Want Roosevelt Again

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—The Democratic Party Organization of Wisconsin recently adopted a resolution stating it was the group's "hope and prayer" that President Roosevelt be re-elected for a third term.

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Chinese Banks Halt Transfer Of Cash Into Foreign Money

SHANGHAI, June 22 (AP)—Chinese banks declared a moratorium today on Chinese currency payments, with the result that business approached a standstill.

It was understood the action was due to a drop in the Chinese dollar quotation from about 16.12 cents to 12.62 cents, permitted two weeks ago by the Chinese-British Commission which controls a $46,000,000 stabilization fund, and subsequent heavy withdrawals by Chinese merchants in order to buy all kinds of increasingly expensive merchandise.

Officers of Chinese banks were understood to have reached the decision to grant depositors credits of 500 Chinese dollars weekly, to be used in domestic transactions but not valid for buying foreign exchange.

Described As Serious

Foreign bankers described the situation as serious. Demand for dollars, because of the curtailed supply, pushed the quotation to 13 19-32 cents but bankers believed the advance might be short lived.

A Hong Kong dispatch June 21 said the Chinese-British Commission, supported by the Chinese Government and British banks, was planning currency-control measures, including possibly the restriction of nonessential imports beginning June 26.

At the close of the exchange market in Shanghai—China's main money market—the Chinese dollar slumped to 12½ American cents after the earlier rise. The figure was almost the same as the quotation that followed the temporary withdrawal of the support of the Chinese-British control fund two weeks ago.

The moratorium made impossible the execution of outstanding contracts. Importers were unable to buy foreign exchange or even obtain local currency to meet obligations. Employers could not obtain funds for pay rolls.

Banks Refuse to Close

Foreign bankers believed the Chinese Government had intended to close banks until Monday, meanwhile issuing regulations for the restricted circulation of currency, but that the banks refused to close lest the action precipitate a financial panic.

Financiers believed the Chinese Administration at Chungking would issue regulations to make possible the conduct of vital financial transactions but otherwise limiting circulation of Chinese dollars as much as possible and to hold to a minimum purchases of foreign exchange.

Japan Experiments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Increasing attention is fastening on Japan's money experiments.

Recent opening of the Japanese-sponsored Hua Hsing Bank at Shanghai came at a time when the North China Federal Reserve money was skidding disastrously and was being quoted approximately a third below the Chinese national currency it was designed to replace. Yet Hua Hsing currency was launched on the Central China market because, according to a manifesto of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking, "with the downfall of the Chiang regime evident, the future of the national currency is indeed unpredictable."

Certain differences between Hua Hsing and Federal Reserve money were apparent. Federal Reserve notes were pegged to the Japanese yen whereas the Hua Hsing money was to be held even with the Chinese national currency in spite of the Government's pessimism concerning the future of the latter. Even more important, whereas Federal Reserve money could not be used for purchase of foreign exchange, it was announced that exchange might be had for Hua Hsing notes.

Launching of this money puzzled Shanghai financial circles. It was clear these notes could be forced, like military notes, upon the hinterland Chinese population in the occupied areas at the point of the bayonet. It appeared that if foreign exchange were to be freely issued, the new money would come back on the hands of its issuers. It was suggested the Japanese intended to prey upon the Chinese Exchange Control Fund by insisting upon use of the new notes in place of Chinese national currency, which may be used in purchasing foreign exchange and which is being held up by employment of Exchange Control resources.

Suspicion promptly grew that the Japanese planned some further step such as the initiation of exchange control along lines similar to those already laid down at Tsingtao and Tientsin. This, however, was denied. A Japanese commercial counsellor attending a recent press conference said the only reason for formation of the new bank was to give the Nanking Government its own financial institution and said that, at least for the present, there would be no requirement that export bills pass through the new institution.

[Insistence that Japanese banks handle all export financing at a fixed, artificial exchange rate has been one of the major causes of difficulty for foreign traders in North China.]

Asked whether the provision that Hua Hsing money would be at par with national currency did not imply that the new bank was actually co-operating with the Chungking Government, the spokesman said this was so in effect, pointing out that the new issue was being backed with the present holdings of national currency held by the "Reformed Government" and the six Japanese banks which are financing the new institution.

Many foreign correspondents have felt the only valid reason for establishing the new bank could be to permit the "Reformed Government" to institute a monopoly on exports.

Clipper Begins Flight Home; Writers Feted in France

MARSEILLE, France, June 22 (AP)—The Atlantic Clipper took off for New York at 10 a. m. (4 a. m. E. S. T.) today on the return leg of her passenger "preview" flight across the Atlantic.

The Clipper left Port Washington, L. I., June 17.

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, whose trans-Atlantic passage on the Pan American Clipper "preview" trip completed a round-the-world flight in heavier-than-air commercial planes.

MARSEILLE, France, June 22—Nine American reporters, having known what it is to be treated like royalty for 48 hours, clambered back into the Pan American's Atlantic Clipper this morning to fly from France to New York.

The final touch of the Paris visit was a chummy half-hour with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in their Rue Suchet home. Having been lunched by the Air Ministry, feted by Air France, dined as guests of Le Journal, the newspaper flying reporters exhibited no surprise when told that they were going to visit the former King Edward VIII and his American wife, except that one man, having just flown from England, said he must wash his hands. The newspaper folk were captivated by the friendly simple reception.

The guests were greeted first by the Duchess, who shook each by the hand, but a moment later the Duke came in, apologizing for his lateness, and walked down the line with a friendly word for each one. It might have been a meeting of old friends.

The Duchess suggested that they might sit, and apologized like any American housewife because "we have not yet finished furnishing the house."

Pleased at King's Reception

Saying to one man that he must still think he was flying because he was sitting on the extreme edge of a divan, the Duchess had another chair brought. While food was being served several questions in the public mind were definitely answered. The visit of the English King and Queen to America brought a number of queries, all indicating delight that the Duke's brother had made such a fine impression.

The Duke asked questions about international aviation and stated that more airplanes should be used for commercial flying and fewer for war. The Duke referred to his own statements against the horrible destruction of war, saying that when politicians speak people are apt to think they have their own games to play, "but I have no game to play."

Talked With War Veterans

The Duke talked informally with several men who served with the American Army during the World War. Both he and the Duchess expressed a deep desire to visit America.

The Duchess is slender and more attractive than her pictures show. She wore black stiff taffeta, with a slender waist, a full skirt, and a loose blouse with cluster coral buttoning.

Immediately after the interview the reporters entrained for Marseilles, being seen off by many important officials, and the women of the party loaded down with gifts of perfume, candy, and flowers.

The party which flew from America was reduced by more than half because of the strong winds against the westward passage.

May Buy Indians' Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt, June 20, signed a bill permitting Government employees to buy goods from Indians for the employees' personal use.

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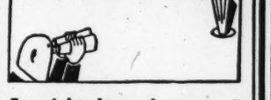

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xBuffalo	17.65	4.15
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Washington, D. C.	9.65	1.49

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between New York and	new low fare	YOU SAVE
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xCincinnati	37.25	7.85
xDetroit	35.75	7.25
xCleveland	28.95	5.35
Pittsburgh	22.65	3.65
xBuffalo	22.60	3.60
Montreal	21.10	3.00
Washington, D. C.	11.80	1.60

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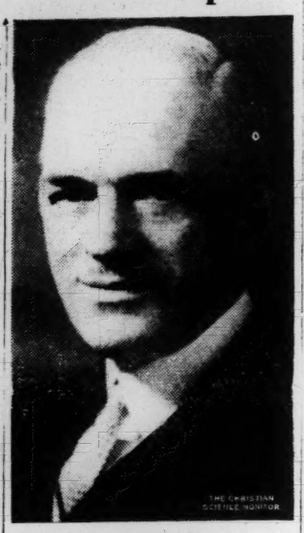
Advertising Men in Convention Lay Stress on Free Enterprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—American advertising men today have the new objective of giving America a better understanding of the system of free enterprise, which, they hold, has always been "the foundation of American prosperity and high standard of living." A resolution setting forth this objective was adopted at the closing session of the 35th annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday.

Norman S. Rose, Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor and Treasurer of the Federation, was elected President for the coming year, succeeding George M. Slocum, publisher of Automotive News, Detroit, Mich. Mason Britton, Vice-Chairman of the board of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, was re-elected Board Chairman; J. A. Welch, Advertising Director of Crowell-Collier, was elevated to Treasurer, and May O. Vander Pyl, President of Advertising Letter Service, was re-elected Secretary.

In an address before the Federation, Clarence Francis, President of General Foods, warned that business and advertising had not paid enough attention to America's growing consumer movements, and suggested that recent restrictive legislation on industry might have been avoided if business had listened to consumer complaints earlier.



Norman S. Rose

Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor who was elected president of the Advertising Federation of America.

The Federation also adopted resolutions favoring "all constructive and unbiased efforts to make advertising a more informative guide to the consumer in the purchase and enjoyment of the material things of life," adding, however, that advertising abuses were "no more inherent in advertising than in any other activity, economic, social, or political.

"To this end, we have favored and supported legislation designed to protect both the consumer and the honest advertiser against any form of misleading appeal, and we urge joint and co-operative supervision of copy by all advertising interests to bar more effectively any consumer appeal which is not in the public interest or violates the law," the resolution read.

"We believe that advertising is a bulwark of democracy in offering consumers the free choice of a wide range of merchandise for their own selection and defense against either monopoly or regimentation," it said.

Marshall Grads Hear Murphy Promise 'Rights'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 22—The Department of Justice in Washington is trying to see to it in a "sane, sensible, impartial way," that the rights of every group, business, labor, industry or other faction, are preserved, even from the Government itself, according to Frank Murphy, United States Attorney General.

Mr. Murphy, in an address at Commencement exercises of John Marshal College here yesterday, Marshall College here yesterday, Mayor of Jersey City and Democratic "boss" of the State, pointedly rebuked curtailment of the rights of freedom of speech and of the press, and praised the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in upholding these basic rights in the case of American Civil Liberties Union against the Jersey City Mayor.

"The wise men who wrote the Federal Bill of Rights and the New Jersey Bill of Rights were doing more than stating legal prohibitions on the Legislature," Mr. Murphy declared. "They were expressing a philosophy of human living. They were defining the spirit of a free and sovereign people. They were putting into words the meaning of democracy itself."

Mr. Murphy told the 109 members of the graduating class of the college that a steady flow of evidence of infractions of the Bill of Rights, often with the condonation of local officials, was streaming into the Department of Justice from all parts of the United States.

Mayor Hague, listed on the program as among the guests of the commencement exercises, did not attend, but his close political associate, Gov. A. Harry Moore, was there.

Mr. Murphy, United States Senator James Francis Byrnes, of South Carolina; James H. R. Cromwell, economist and author, and Frederic J. Gainsway, managing editor of the Jersey Journal received honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws at the exercises.

Travel on Air Lines At All-Time Peak

CHICAGO (AP)—Air line travel reached an all-time peak during May, the Air Transport Association of America announced June 20, with domestic air lines flying 57,407,080 revenue passenger miles.

The figure represented an increase of 36.6 per cent over May, 1938, and 21 per cent over April of this year.

Librarians Center Attention Upon Intellectual Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Four thousand librarians from the United States, Canada, Europe, and South America are meeting here this week in annual convention with their keynote "universal intellectual freedom."

Guided by Dr. Milton J. Ferguson, Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the American Library Association, the Association is meeting in conjunction with nine other library groups. Their joint influence is considered one of the world's most significant educational factors.

Dr. Ferguson, in interviews, constantly has stressed what he calls the only way out of the peace or war dilemma. That is, he says, "world-wide acknowledgement of intellectual freedom without which there can be no world peace."

The Association President sees knowledge and the reasonable use of it "the greatest weapon against turmoil. Official censorship whether in books, newspapers or radio is something to which I am absolutely opposed."

He said the only type of censorship that is at all acceptable in the world today is "any kind that is imposed by public opinion and public taste,—not the opinion of any individual."

If this former official librarian for the State of California had his way, books would be substituted for bayonets, bombs, and guns. "They're a lot more useful," he said, "and certainly what is learned therefrom will bring permanent peace more quickly than force."

The direction of the librarians at this meeting is being constantly focused on ways and means of tying their whole international program into a powerful drive for greater freedom of intellect speech, and action.

The last time American Liberty Association met here in San Francisco was in 1891. At that time 83 members were present. Now, with more than 4,000 members present for the major meetings at the large Civic Auditorium at Civic Center, and the technical conferences of the nine co-operating organizations, the librarians feel they are making rapid strides both in membership and in accomplishment in the world educational field.

Dr. M. J. Ferguson

Membership and a full study and discussion of a special report of recommendations by the Third A. L. A. Activities Committee, now in "tentative form," as well as the intellectual liberties' keynote are the issues occupying the librarians major sessions.

Co-operating groups in this general conference of librarians, and organizations that will meet separately as well as concurrently with the A. L. A., are:

The American Library Institute; Association of Research Libraries; the Bibliographical Society of America; the California Library Association; the Catholic Libraries Round Table; the League of Library Commissions; the National Assoication of State Libraries; the Pacific Northwest Library Association; and the Theater Library Association.

Apart from the many meetings the librarians are finding visits to the Golden Gate International Exposition particularly attractive.

Mexico's Spanish Refugees Hold Key to Own Destinies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Arrival of the first large contingent of Spanish refugees in Mexico has caused the biggest national issue since the expropriation of foreign petroleum companies more than a year ago. The issue may not be resolved for many months. It is one which is being discussed by all classes and which may furnish the split between Right and Left groups during the coming Presidential elections.

President Cardenas and his Administration, enthusiastically backed by the Confederation of Mexican Labor, stand firm that they are giving asylum to defenders of Democracy, exiled from Spain by the Franco victory. They further hold that the incoming Spaniards, of whom 25,000 are to be admitted, will be productive factors in an under-populated country.

The opposition, made up of conservative groups, maintains that the Spaniards are trouble-makers who will disrupt Mexico's internal affairs, become a public burden, and plant here "Communist" practices from "Red" Spain. They have been making, and will continue to make, political capital of this viewpoint for an attack upon the Cardenas Government and Presidential candidates, friendly to the Administration, it is contended in some quarters.

Sympathizers with the refugees and their problems find that unfortunately circumstances of their arrival tended to support the opposition's claims. The "Communist" flag was carried during their parade from the boat, the clenched fist of the Loyalists was used to greet their new homeland, and too many talked of returning to reconquer Spain, instead of their desires to settle in Mexico and contribute to the national development.

These demonstrations from the Spaniards were supplemented by spokesmen for the Confederation of Mexican Labor, who declared that the Mexican labor movement would co-operate for the re-establishment of the Spanish Republic. Spaniards and Mexicans would also unite to combat reactionary enemies of the Cardenas regime and those who would transplant Fascism to Latin America, the spokesmen said.

These declarations, while honestly representing the viewpoint of the Left Wing groups here, were exceedingly ill-timed, it is considered, in view of the current restlessness of Mexico's internal affairs. They have furnished a vulnerable spot at which the opposition can aim in its increasing attacks upon the Administration. Conservatives are, accordingly, attacking the Labor element for inviting the refugees to mix in Mexican politics, and warning the refugees that the Labor element does not represent a true cross-section of Mexican sentiment.

The refugees are being warned editorially to open the clenched fist into a friendly hand clasp, to ignore the counsel of the labor leaders, and to settle as quickly and quietly as possible to the work and the new homes which Mexico is providing for them. Only if this is done will Mexican hospitality continue, it is said.

Argentine Immigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Questions on immigration policy have become much more numerous in the Argentine Congress. Information is repeatedly requested why restrictions have been imposed and how long these will last. Inquiries have also been directed as to how many settlers may be expected from the "selective immigration" agreements with Holland, Switzerland, and Denmark.

This persistent parliamentary catechism ventilates dissatisfaction over the present tendency to regulate immigration by decree rather than by legislative voting. The Argentine Constitution was specially designed to attract manpower and build national families.

Now that the governing authorities have restricted settlers to a few hundreds monthly, clandestine immigration has assumed large proportions.

It is argued, with abundant reason, that only unsatisfactory settlers are smuggled into the Country. The legitimate immigrant would be opposed to starting life anew on the basis of fraud. Therefore, it is claimed, it is better to restore full immigration legislative rights to Congress, and welcome good as well as bad settlers.

France Improves Strategic Position In Mediterranean

(Continued from Page 1)

many and Italy has pursued only technical, not political, objectives.

French opinion would be happy to translate this at once into assurance that Spain would be neutral in a European war—that the threat of a third frontier, the Pyrenees, would be removed from French military considerations.

Obviously, such a conclusion could not be reached without a measure of wishful thinking. Nor would it be accurate to pretend that these assurances definitely preclude further Spanish military ties with the Axis powers. But clearly the Spanish militaro-Fascist threat to France has been materially lessened through the new assurances.

Refugees Returning Home

Of the half million Spanish refugees who crossed the French frontier, 225,000 have returned to Spain. The main outstanding question between the two countries is now the return of gold worth approximately $35,000,000 which was deposited in the Bank of France and other French banks by the Bank of Spain.

This deposit is now tied up by litigation, and France will most probably wish to assure for itself payment of the sums spent on maintaining Spanish refugees before returning the gold.

Public opinion in France is sharply divided on the question of the gold along the lines which were formed during the Spanish civil war, conservatives urging that the return of the gold would be a valuable good will gesture, while radicals feel that General Franco should give more convincing proofs of good behavior before receiving such a large sum of money which might indirectly flow into German and Italian war chests.

M. Bonnet was less optimistic by implication about the Russian negotiations than about Turkey and Spain. The only new fact which he brought out in this connection was that Russia did not ask for a guarantee of its Far Eastern frontiers.

Babies' Own Diet Found to Provide Good Food Choice

MONTREAL, June 22 (CP)—A six-year study of 15 children has demonstrated that babies can choose their own diet and thrive on it, Dr. Clara M. Davis of Winnetka, Ill., told the Canadian Medical Association convention here yesterday.

The children were allowed to select their own food from the time of weaning, Dr. Davis said, with these results:

All ate heartily and all thrived; laxatives were never needed.

At the end of six months there was a uniformity of build, none noticeably fat or thin, greater than that among children of the same family.

There was not the slightest evidence that instinct directed the children's choice. Trays with a variety of foods were placed before them at the start. They tried everything, even trying to chew the spoons, dishes, the edges of the trays, and pieces of paper on them.

Pensioners Added But No New Funds

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—W. Lee O'Daniel, the flour salesman who was elected Texas Governor on a liberalized old-age pension platform, has put his plan in the law books—but where the money will come from is a big question.

Ending months of wrangling, the Texas House of Representatives for the ninth and final time this session turned thumbs down June 21 on a proposal to finance the State's social security program by a combination of sales, natural resource, and service taxes.

The Legislature failed to provide a dime of new revenue although the liberalized pension law will put from 50,000 to 80,000 more persons on the pension rolls.

There is confusion among pension officials as to the exact meaning of the law and considerable doubt as to whether the Federal Government will match State funds in support of it. The average State-Federal pension payment to the 118,500 now on the rolls is $14.15.

A few hours after killing Governor O'Daniel's tax program the Legislature adjourned sine die. The 163-day session was the longest in the State's history.

'Alcoholfax' Sent Out to Young Folks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Issuance of data on liquor addressed to youth has been put on a regular basis by Allied Youth, Inc., an alcohol education organization with headquarters here. It produces monthly a loose-leaf mimeographed digest called "Alcoholfax Educational Service."

"Each issue includes among its features at least one page of curriculum and program suggestions based on the Alcoholfax data to be utilized by teachers, classes, youth organizations, and in particular the Allied Youth local Posts," says the Washington office. "The posts are voluntary youth-led organizations, commonly affiliated to a public high school, which carry on a varied program of education and recreation that influences young people in making alcohol-free choices and in facing the liquor problem with fact, logic, and reasonable alternatives."

Recreation in Industry Becomes a Big Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Helping employees in factory, store, and mill to find something interesting to do in their increased leisure time is becoming a profession. So much is industry aware of this that one of the first industrial recreation conferences to be held in this country turned out to be a far more significant affair than any of its sponsors expected.

A Chicago conference of employees and industrialists met recently with experts in some 30 sports and educational leaders in the field of public recreation. Before the two-day session had closed, representaties of at least 750 industries had registered—far more than was hoped for.

In fact, the conference was originally intended to be a small group of personnel men gathered at Northwestern University College by Dr. Samuel N. Stevens, dean. But the interest grew to such proportions while plans were being laid that the conference was moved to a down-town hotel where a large ballroom was available and where in adjacent rooms some 80 exhibits of leisure time activities were spread.

Big Time Relaxation

Organized sports in industries have expanded tremendously since the day when, here and there, a company had a baseball team or two, it was pointed out. From a survey made in the Chicago region by Mr. Howard Vierow it is found that 47 per cent of the 2,200 industries have adopted some kind of recreation for their employees. Bowling and soft-ball are the most popular sports with golf and ping pong coming next, according to the survey. Following these are horse-shoe throwing, baseball, billiards, tennis, and volley ball.

So numerous have become the teams and clubs in some of the larger companies that professional training for the recreation leader in industry is now essential, it was pointed out. For this reason a new course is planned for the fall at Northwestern University College for those professional recreationists, Dr. Stevens announced.

"If you put a bat in a man's hand and provide someone to pitch the ball to him, he'll probably have much more fun than he could if he spent his leisure time sitting in a tavern," said Dr. Stevens, who sees the need for more encouragement on the part of industry to get employees interested in some leisure-time activity.

Idle Hour Enterprises

But in many cases the employees themselves are casting around for something to do as working hours are shortened and workmen want to fill in the idle hours. They often ask, "What can we do?" and "How can we do it?" To these, Dr. Stevens said, the only answer is "industrial recreation."

Employees' Hobbies

But more than the usual run of athletic sports are invading industry, it is found. Hobby clubs are beginning to take root. Gardening clubs, cycling and hosteling, folk dancing and dramatics, stamp collecting and craft work are beginning to absorb employee groups, it was pointed out.

"The term recreation should not be confined to sports," Dr. Arthur J. Todd, head of the department of sociology of Northwestern University, told the conference. "It should be interpreted to mean other activities such as reading books, drawing pictures, enjoying public concerts and going to important public buildings."

Expense Sharers

Although industry in many cases bears some of the expense of these athletic activities for their employees, such as the shining satin suits which they buy their soft-ball teams, more and more of the cost is being paid by the employees, it was brought out at the conference. At least the trend is in this direction. Mr. Milton Olander, of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., told the conference that of the $22,000 spent by their employees' groups throughout the country, only 7 per cent came out of the company's pocket.

In some of the very large corporations in the country, recreation programs have grown to huge proportions it was reported. The Chrysler Company in Detroit, for instance, according to their spokesman in recreation, James Walsh, has 388 softball teams among its 70,000 employees, 39 golf leagues, 12 baseball teams, 700 bowling teams, 10 basketball teams, and 25,000 horseshoe pitchers.

State Senator Fined; Diverted WPA Work

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Pennsylvania State Senator Joseph P. Dando, convicted of conspiracy to divert WPA labor for private purposes, was fined $2,500 June 21.

William G. Kirkpatrick, Federal Judge, said Dando would be jailed if the fine is not paid within 30 days.

Five WPA foremen convicted with Dando were placed on five months' probation. They were charged with having men on the WPA payroll improve an amusement park owned by Dando, himself once a State WPA official.

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Moscow Finds Nothing New In London-Paris Proposals

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP) — The Soviet Russian Government again has received coldly security pact proposals painstakingly formulated by London and Paris.

A Soviet communiqué issued after the British Ambasador, Sir William Seeds, the French Ambassador Paul Emile Naggiar, and William Strang, special British envoy, visited Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff ironically observed that the newest British-French proposals not only fell short of the mark but were not even new.

"The new 'new' British-French proposals do not represent any improvement over the previous proposals," a Foreign Office bulletin observed.

This, however, was not necessarily taken to mean that the long-standing negotiations to bring Russia into the French-British front had collapsed entirely.

Some experienced observers believed that the latest Soviet rebuff was that a new British-French overture might yet win favor in Moscow--providing that it did not come from the governments headed by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Edouard Daladier. Soviet suspicion of British intentions often have been directed primarily against Mr. Chamberlain, former exponent of an appeasement policy.

The three Envoys were scheduled to meet Mr. Molotoff in the Kremlin at another conference this evening, presumably to receive a formal reply to their proposals.

Mr. Strang's assistant, Harry Roberts, returned to London this morning. Mr. Strang's departure had not been set. Up to late forenoon Mr. Molotoff had not communicated with Sir William Seeds and M. Naggiar, but it was thought likely that he might deliver a formal Soviet reply to them later today.

The latest British-French proposals sought to meet by compromise Soviet insistence that the Baltic States of Finland, Estonia, and Latvia be given direct, triple guarantees of assistance against attack whether they want them or not.

Talks Held to Europe

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, Britain's Foreign Secretary, in a speech here last night, expressed confidence that agreement would be reached in the Moscow negotiations for Russian adherence to the British-French front.

"We believe that the Soviet Government have the same interests and objectives as we have ourselves, and as is not uncommon the search for the right formula presents difficulties," Lord Halifax said.

"But with the conviction that we aim at the same thing we can succeed in dispelling distrust and I am confident that we shall succeed in reaching an agreement.

"I think if we have so far failed (to reach an agreement) we can truly feel that it has not been our fault," Lord Halifax said.

"We have gone further than many would have thought it right in an endeavor to find an agreement," he said.

The Foreign Secretary spoke at a dinner in his honor. Preceding him, Mr. Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, asserted that no "effective stability" could be attained in Europe without a British-Russian alliance.

Earlier in the day Government spokesmen in Parliament rejected suggestions that the negotiations in Moscow included mutual assistance in the Far East and made it clear the talks concerned only Europe.

This view was expressed by Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, when he and Prime Minister Chamberlain faced a barrage of questions in the House of Commons both on the Far Eastern situation and talks now going on in Moscow.

Mr. Butler turned down a suggestion that the Moscow talks be extended to cover the Far East and declared the negotiations were concerned only with Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain rejected a proposal that the Government seek military staff talks with Russia before a mutual assistance pact is concluded. He also ruled out the possibility of sending a Cabinet Minister to Moscow.

The Prime Minister refused to state what points were holding up negotiations and would say only that the talks continued.

Delegates Named To World Meetings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced June 22 that President Roosevelt had appointed delegates to two international conferences.

To represent the United States at the fifteenth International Congress on the History of Art, in London, July 24-29, he named Edward W. Forbes, Director of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, Chairman; Alfred H. Barr, Jr., Director of the Museum of Modern Arts, New York; Walter W. S. Cook, New York University; Stewart Leonard, Zanesville Institute of Art, Zanesville, Ohio; Paul J. Sachs, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, and Eugene Undine, Layton School of Art, Milwaukee.

For the Sixth International Technical and Chemical Congress of the agricultural industries in Budapest, July 10-20, he appointed H. E. Goresline of the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Chairman; Joseph W. Evans, Houston, Texas; Charles N. Frey (Standard Brands, Inc.), New York, and Archibald Rowan (Phosphate Export Association), New York.

The Days of Sail

Wide World

A Reminder of Sailing Days

The Christian Radich, full-rigged Norwegian training ship from Oslo, is seen as she sailed majestically up the New York Harbor. The picture was taken through the rigging of the yacht Vema. The Christian Radich brought 94 Norwegian Merchant Marine cadets to New York to see the Fair.

Choice New Disk Recordings Of Schubert and Gieseking

Review of Recordings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia provides what is practically a recital by Walter Gieseking, pianist, and Victor offers the rarely-heard and even more rarely recorded, Fourth, or "Tragic" Symphony of Schubert, and a Brahms sonata for cello and piano, a type of composition of which there are few in classical literature, as features of current issues.

Instrumental

Beethoven: Sonata No. 23, in F Minor ("Appasionata"), played by Walter Gieseking, pianist, three Columbia records in album. This sonata, next to the "Moonlight" the best-known of Beethoven's piano sonatas, dates from the so-called "second" period of Beethoven's career, a vigorous and inspired era, when he turned out the "Waldstein" Sonata and the "Eroica" symphony. The "Appassionata," which is not held to be related to any romantic incident in Beethoven's life, has a simple melody developed in the first movement, the second movement is a beautiful slow theme with variations, and the third movement is a stormy agitated cascade of sound. Mr. Gieseking gives a very fine performance of the work. This album ought to go right up alongside that Paderewski recording of the "Moonlight," made by Victor.

Ravel: "Alborado del Gracioso" (Morning Song of a Jester), played by Walter Gieseking, pianist. Columbia record. This vigorous, strongly flavored, Spanish dance is given a beautiful rendition by Mr. Gieseking.

R. Strauss: "Ständchen" (Serenade), and **Debussy: "Reverie,"** played by Walter Gieseking, pianist, Columbia record. The "Serenade" is a simple melody beautifully embroidered with gossamer arpeggios, while the "Reverie" is the same one which has been popularized by Larry Clinton as "Our Reverie." Popular music fans ought to listen to this one for a change.

Mozart: Sonata in F Major: Filip Lazar: "Marche Funebre," from Sonata for Piano, played by José Iturbi, pianist; two Victor records. The Mozart is beautifully done by Mr. Iturbi who is generally very well heard in this composer; the "Marche" is more interesting for its **peggios)**, and **Cassado: "Dance du Diable** racial tonal pattern rather than its lugubrious title.

Spalding: "Dragon Fly" (A Study in Arvert (Dance of the Green Devil), played by Albert Spalding, violinist, Victor record. Two interesting tonal descriptions by Mr. Spalding.

Orchestral

Schubert: Symphony No. 4, in C Minor ("Tragic"), played by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, John Barbirolli, conductor. Four Victor records in album. A youthful work of Schubert, this symphony is supremely full of melody and seems hardly symphonic; the second movement in particular has a melody that will probably be remembered from the playing of the work. The recording is very well done, and the album is a good frequency test for some of those new machines.

Strauss: "Blue Danube Waltz," and "Tales From the Vienna Woods," played by the Philadiephia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Victor record. Nicely done recordings of these two popular favorites, but a bit rushed in the effort to get each one on one side only of the record.

Rameau-Mottle: "Minuet and Musette"—Pieces for Orchestra, played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. Good recordings of familiar music.

Chamber Music

Brahms: Sonata in E Minor, Op. 38, for Cello and Piano, played by Gregor Piatigorsky, celist, and Artur Rubinstein, pianist. Three Victor records in album. One of the half dozen or so compositions in music literature for cello and piano, this work is given a fine rendition. A moody first melody is succeeded in the second movement by a simple minuet and trio followed by a strict fugue in the third movement. As written, the piano overshadowed the cello but in this recording the balance seems to be kept fairly well.

Vocal

Schumann: Duets for Soprano and Tenor—"Er und Sie" (He and She); "Ich Denke Dein" (I Think of Thee); "Familienge-maelde" (Family Portrait); "So Wahr Die Sonne Scheinet" (True as the Sun Shines); "Unterm Fenster" (What Is That at My Bower Door), sung by Lotte Lehmann, soprano, and Lauritz Melchoir, tenor. Two Victor records in album. A group of songs in the sentimental height of the romantic period written in a happy period of Schumann's life just after his marriage to Clara Wieck when he was literally "full of song." The second is the loveliest of the lot, while the last one, from Burns, has a good text. The others seem the slightest bit over-sentimental but they are all sung by the soloists with a nice feeling and unity.

Rosetti-Gabrilowitsch: "Good-Bye," and **Bach-arr. Charles O'Connor "If Thou Be Neat,"** sung by Richard Crooks, tenor. Victor record. Two lovely songs well sung.

Myron Jacobson: "Chanson du Marie Antoinette"; Chausson: "Les Papillons" (Butterflies); LaForge: "Pastorale, Bird Song," sung by Lily Pons, soprano, with piano accompaniment. Victor record. The first, modern, is redolent of the old French style. "Butterflies" and "Bird Song" are colorature, while the "Pastorale" is a joyous-mooded song, all nicely sung.

Stange-Edwards-orch. Reibold: "My Own United States," and **Howe-Steffe: "Battle Hymn of the Republic,"** sung by Lawrence Tibbet, baritone. Victor record. Mr. Tibbett's vigorous style is well suited to this patriotic disk.

Popular

Use of classical themes in popular music is increasing, it appears from current releases. Even symphony musicians are doing it. The New Friends of Rhythm, a symphony group, do sophisticated versions of "Capriciousness No. 24" (from Paganini's 24th Violin Concerto), and "Barber's Hitch" (from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"), for Victor. Kenny Baker, with Nat Finston's orchestra, does, for Victor, "The Moon and I" and "A Wandering Minstrel," from the Picturization of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" in which he appeared; Mildred Bailey is heard in a new song, "The Lamp is Low," a Vocalion release based on the andante theme from Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, coupling with it, "Tit Willow," from "The Hot Mikado"; Tommy Dorsey, for Victor, does one of his typically smooth versions of "The Lamp is Low," coupling with it, a version of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Hymn to the Sun"; Maxine Sullivan, who started this swinging of the classics, provides two good popular treatments of Foster's "I Dream of Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair" and "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes."

The "swingaroos" seem to have it in the remaining popular releases. Wingy Mannone beats out "Casey Jones," the railroad saga, with "Jumpy Nerves," for Bluebird; Fats Waller, for Bluebird, is easy and sentimental about that "Georgia Rockin Chair" and goes back to an old recording method, using the organ, in a slow version of "Aint Misbehavin'"; Coleman Hawkins and an All-Star Band of the better-known "cats" (swing musicians), gets off, for Victor, nice versions of those two popular band "classics"—"Crazy Rhythm" and "Honeysuckle Rose"; Lionel Hampton is fast in "Shufflin' at the Hollywood," for Victor, pairing with it a slow "It Don't Mean a Thing"; Duke Ellington, for Brunswick, breaks out with "Smorgasbord and Schnapps," probably inspired by the Swedish Pavilion at the Fair, coupling with it "Solid Old Man," which is just that; Jack Teagarden's trombone is working as well as ever in a fast version for Brunswick, of "That's Right—I'm Wrong," and an easy version of "Cinderella, Stay in My Arms."

The "smoothies" are represented by Horace Heidt and Musical Knights in a Brunswick coupling of "Boom," which employs a novachord effectively in its cello register, and "Whistling in the Wildwood," also an easy version. Richard Himber's cascading style of music provides in a Victor recording, "My Last Goodbye" and "I'm a Lucky Devil."

A. D. H.

Slovaks Get Constitution; Reich Loan Staves Off Crisis

By the Associated Press

The News

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, June 22 (AP)—The Cabinet has accepted a proposed constitution setting up Slovakia as a republic, and approved an ordinance forcing Jews out of the Army.

Slovakia is the normally independent portion of former Czechoslovakia and is under German "protection."

The new constitution will be placed before Parliament June 23.

The Cabinet also provided for conscription of farming property in possession of Jews or foreigners.

The Background

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia — This State, carved out by Adolf Hitler's influence in Central Europe, is struggling through grave economic difficulties.

That Germany realizes the problem was indicated when sources close to the Government reported it had granted the Slovaks a loan of 120,000,000 marks (nominally $48,000,000).

Slovakia's problem as etched by Dr. Imrich Karvas, Governor of the new Slovak National Bank and last Minister of Commerce in the Czechoslovak Government before it vanished in March, contains these elements:

1. It is concerned over a foreign boycott directed against its goods that brands them as "made in Germany" and may destroy markets it built up in 20 years.

2. Industries, employing 20 per cent of its 2,500,000 population, may be shut down within three months.

3. Currency, once based on Czech gold reserves, may be inflated as a last resort to save the country from collapse.

Arms Factories Busy

However, Czech-built ammunition factories in the Vag Valley, shut down after partition of Czechoslovakia, are working night and day. They employ mostly Slovaks of German descent.

Slovakia's economic plight dates from the political moves which not only cut it off from Bohemia and Moravia, with which it formed a prosperous Nation, but from the world at large.

Now, with neither cash nor credit to maintain foreign trade, it necessarily is trying to adjust its economy to that of Germany, which has promised to protect its independent existence for 25 years.

Crux of this bread-and-butter problem is the buying power of the Slovak paper kronen against the German mark.

When German troops occupied Slovak frontiers, the military command arbitrarily fixed a rate of one mark to 10 kronen. It had been one to seven.

Warehouses Emptied

Quickly the Slovaks arranged to have the soldiers paid directly in kronen—but in six weeks, with German buyers swarming to take advantage of the artificially low price level, Slovak warehouses were emptied.

Exports to Germany jumped to 40,000,000 marks (about $16,000,000). Imports amounted only to 10,000,000 marks and Slovakia was left holding 30,000,000 "frozen" marks.

"If we have to, said Dr. Karvas, who holds the strings of an empty national purse," we will close down every one of our factories which produces for export.

"If we have to, we will cheapen our currency until our price level is the same as Germany's.

"We have no reserves now and if war came we would be lost. But I do not fear war. It could not be worse than the chaos of today."

Few authorities in Bratislava attempt to disguise their concern lest Slovak territory may figure in a bargain between Germany and Hungary.

Slovaks say they do not think for a moment that Hungary's land hunger is satisfied since the Magyars of the Danubian plain ruled the hill country of the Slavs for 1,000 years before the World War and they want it back again.

[In the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia last year, Hungary gained 4,566 square miles. It invaded Carpatho-Ukraine, the easternmost Province of the former Republic, last March 14, and annexed its 4,283 square miles. Subsequently, in the April 4 settlement, it gained 386 square miles more.]

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wrote he...

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Very sincerely

NAME ON REQUEST

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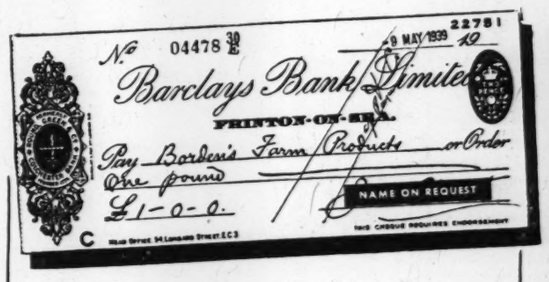

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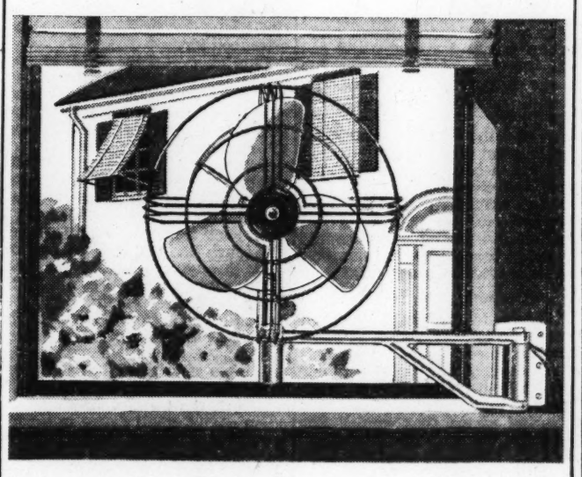

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Picnic on Turkey Hill

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part One

Spring and school were over together. Now it was summer, and the leaves were nearly all of one color and caves of shadows lay under the trees, so that walking down the old streets was like walking into a tunnel of green leaves and green shadow.

The three children went nearly every afternoon to the bathing beach. Jean could swim out to the float, but Lydia more often stayed with small Mark in the shallows looking for the great, prehistoric horseshoe crabs with their long spikes for tails. Sometimes they found the cast-off shells of a crab, and one of these Jean, who was good with her fingers, dried thoroughly till it lost its smell and then fastened together into a bowl that looked like tortoise shell, and was much admired on the table in the Littlest House.

That was the name they had given the little house by the harbor which the miller's wife had lent them for their very own to keep all summer. It had been unfurnished except for the stove, but they had been busy ever since finding things for it, planting pansies in the bed under the window and discovering in the sea-chest in the attic the old paper for the little parlor, which the miller had put on for them, making the room fresh and gay.

They had help too.

The Haircloth Sofa

Cousin Mae had found an old kitchen table in her attic and some chairs. Mrs. Miller brought from her storeroom a cot for the tiny bedroom and an old patchwork quilt which they might use provided they mended it. Jean was becoming very good with her needle, and Lydia worked under her direction, but was apt to grow absent-minded and either prick her own finger or stitch down what she was sewing to her own dress. Somehow the curtains from the Hindu cloth that had come ashore in a wreck had been made and looked beautiful, and the log-cabin quilt passed Mrs. Miller's inspection and lay in state on the cot. Mark took his naps there.

Still there were many things the children longed for to finish their house, and they earned money whenever they could. There was a little haircloth sofa with a bunch of grapes at its back down at the antique shop on the station platform which would look wonderful, they thought, in the parlor with the Hingham paper. Mr. Short, who kept the shop, said that they might have it for ten dollars since the haircloth was slightly worn and the wood, too, and he was keeping it for them, faithfully refusing much higher offers. With their Christmas money and what they earned, they had over six dollars already.

One morning late in June, Cousin Mae said that Mark must stay indoors that day.

"Then we'll go exploring," cried Jean. "Cousin Mae, will you let us take our lunch? We'll help pack the basket and everything."

"Where are we going?" asked Lydia suspiciously. She was not as fond of walking as Jean was.

"Oh, you'll see," said Jean with a superior air. "Go and make your bed, slow-poke, while I begin on the sandwiches."

"Make your own bed," said Lydia, who never liked to be ordered, though goodness knows she must have been used to it.

"I have," said Jean. "I made it before breakfast."

"Well, that isn't the right way," began Lydia, but Cousin Mae cried:

"Oh, children, children, please stop squabbling over nothing. Who's going to help me wash the breakfast dishes?"

Half an hour later Cousin Mae watched the two girls off. They looked young and gay, like the young summer, turning to wave at her. Now that they had their own house, like a fortress, they were much less of a burden to her. She had many quiet hours again, working in her garden or looking after her fat, red chickens. She was beginning to be glad to hear the children's voices coming home in the late afternoon.

Jean and Lydia walked under the huge elms of Main Street, between the old square houses with their many windows filled with friendly little panes of glass. They followed Winter Street up the hill along the salt marshes, and in the distance they could catch glimpses of the houses that neighbored the Littlest House.

Turkey Hill

Past Agricultural Hall and over the Weir River bridge they went, past the little yellow house which had been built by an English shipbuilder and had grape vines carved under the eaves and eagles to guard the door, up past the Italian houses with their grapevine trellises and gardens, and turning left, started along a country road still winding upward.

"We're going to Turkey Hill," said Lydia.

"You wait and see," said Jean, though it couldn't have been anywhere else, since they were clearly walking up Turkey Hill Lane. They had never been to the top because the one time they had tried, poor Mark suddenly sat down in the grass and bawled, and they had to bring him home by easy stages, resting as they went and coaxing him on by promises of an ice-cream cone with chocolate sticks on top.

Ever since then, Jean had been waiting her chance. Now it had come. They climbed on, past an old forgotten orchard behind tumbling walls, past two houses looking across lawns and gardens to Boston Bay and so on through the woods to the great meadow that crowns the hill with its grass and cedar slopes on one side and on the other its mantle of woodland.

"Oh, there's the open sea beyond Cohasset," cried Lydia. Across the slopes and folds of woodland below them the sea appeared almost like the blue bar of a fence, but they could see a steamer moving along it.

"There's Minot's Light," said Jean, "and all the things at Nantasket. And look, back in Hingham there's the Old Ship Church. Did you know there were so many islands? What do we hear, Lydia? Is it the waves or the traffic along the boulevard?"

Then Triphammer Pond

An airplane went zooming like a noisy dragon-fly over their heads. It passed and a far lovelier sound followed it, the rhythmic beat of galloping hoofs. In two places the stone wall of the meadow had been replaced by bars, and suddenly there appeared over the first jump a pair of horses gleaming in the sun, rising upwards like brown waves, their riders leaning low on their necks. Down they came, almost together, across the meadow they went, and over the next jump, and in a moment they were gone from sight.

"That was a beautiful sight to see," said Jean. "Now aren't you glad I brought you to Turkey Hill?"

"I was glad anyway," said Lydia, and she had never seen one jump before. She was filled by the vision and the beauty of it. For once she made no protest when Jean said:

"And now we'll go to Triphammer Pond for lunch."

"Do you know where it is?" asked Lydia.

"It's over there," said Jean, pointing vaguely towards one quarter of the woodland that seemed to roll away south as far as eye could see, here and there broken by a white steeple showing that a town must be hidden in its folds. Seen from on high the inland country looked almost uninhabited, not as it did when one drove along the roads following the narrow line of fields and houses that bordered them.

But going down hill was easy and Lydia followed Jean willingly enough, taking her turn at carrying the basket. At the foot of the hill a narrow lane turned south and this the children followed. Soon they came to the woodlands, so thick and dark that Lydia walked closer to Jean.

"This isn't the way, Jean," she protested.

"I'm sure it must be," said Jean with a note of uncertainty in her voice.

"I don't like it," said Lydia. "Please, Jean, let's go back."

"It's lighter ahead, Lydia," said Jean. "Let's go just that far, and then if we don't like it, we can go back."

Like a pair of fawns, tense and big-eyed, the girls came to the edge of the clearing and stood looking at what lay before them.

There was an old, little, tumble-down house that stood in fields half overgrown with bushes. There was a shed behind it with a wooden rooster weathervane. A small garden to the south of the house had been spaded and planted. A large sign read "No Trespassing" beside the broken gate. But what riveted the children's attention was the figure sitting on the front steps in the sun.

On the sunken step a small man was sitting by himself in the sun. His hat was pushed back on his head, and his elbows were leaning on the porch behind him, leaving each hand free to stroke the creature near it. For roosting beside him at his left was a full-grown turkey, and at his right was a yellow cat, all three with the same sleepy, contented look.

"Hello, children," called the man when he saw them.

"How do you do," answered Lydia politely. Jean was bolder with things, but shyer with people than Lydia, so she left the answering to her.

There was a pause and then the man remarked cheerfully across the clearing:

"It's a nice day."

"Yes," said Lydia.

The turkey, roused by so much unexpected sound, rose to her feet and walked off. The yellow cat rose, too, stretched, and then approached the children in a welcoming way. They reached down to pat her and came out into the sunshine. Slowly they approached the gate.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

A Backyard Cat Enjoys the Sunshine

"Backyard Cat" is a large wood engraving made by Lucienne Bloch of New York City. It is interesting to see the variety of lines which the artist cuts in order to make the surfaces seem real. We see white lines, black lines, thick and thin lines, straight lines, crooked lines, vertical and horizontal. Notice how carefully the lines of graining are made on the barrel. Through change, variety, contrast, the artist can give "color" to black and white. Doesn't the heavy line really seem as though it were cut from wood?

Little Gardener of Versailles

By Virginia Grilley

Part Four

The group of laughing courtiers gather about Queen Marie Antoinette, staring down at the Gander whose feathers, catching the sun, sparkle like silver coins.

"And what country do you come from, my shining one?" continues the Queen in mock solemnity, as though greeting a princely visitor.

Again the Gander draws himself up tall and straight and salutes her majestically . . . his orange bill almost touching the ground. A shout of amusement goes up from the assembled company, and the Queen beams upon him in royal approval.

"Truly, I have never seen such grace and elegance in a feathered creature before . . . and oh, such reverence for his sovereign! Let him teach all France a lesson!" she adds mockingly. "Think you not he should be rewarded?"

An Enchanting Humor

"Antoinette is ever gracious! Antoinette is ever generous!" call out gay voices, and all lean forward eagerly to see what her whim will be. Suddenly, with an impish laugh, she unclasps the glittering chain that circles her neck, and holds up the rare stones to dangle carelessly from her hand in the sunlight. Her finger tips stray over them for a moment, and then like a naughty child she tosses them over the Gander's head. There are exclamations of delight at her audacity.

"What a charming idea!" titters a lady-in-waiting in gleaming turquoise silk.

"The Queen has such an enchanting humor," murmurs a scarlet-clad Duke behind his snuff-box.

"She can well afford it!" returns a dainty creature in flowered brocade. "The chain is only one of many in the royal jewel case!"

"'Tis true!" answers the Queen with a shrug of her slender shoulders; and, raising her fan in a lazy gesture of command, moves off down the gravel path followed by the chattering throng whose shrill laughter drifts back on the afternoon air.

Charlot crouches close to the hedge too startled to speak, but the Gander stands straight and still looking after them until the last satin-clad figure is lost among the distant flowers and trees.

Peering about him cautiously to see that no guard is near, Charlot creeps out into the path. What shall he do with the necklace . . . what shall he do with it? He dare not touch it, and yet he cannot walk through the streets with the Gander thus royally dressed. Suddenly he thinks of the big kerchief in his pocket. He will tie it about the bird's neck, and when they have reached home Basile will understand, and find a way to help him!

And so the Gander, looking like some quaint small figure in a cotton shawl, marches close at Charlot's side. After endless moments, it seems, they reach the opening in the wall. In a trice, they are through the arch, back in the world of cobblestones and rumbling carts —the fairy country of the Gardens is left behind.

Neighborly Comments

The soft smoke of dusk is filling the little streets as Charlot and the Gander reach their home. A few passersby have noticed the kerchief, but the friendly light of late afternoon has hidden the sparkling collar beneath.

"Oho!" laughs Neighbor Coulet, "the Gander seems to be a bit chilly this evening!"

"Aye," agrees another neighbor, "and being the odd creature he is a shawl becomes him well!"

Charlot tries to smile at their wit, but hastens his steps until he is at his own door.

"Good evening, little son," says Basile smilingly. "You have made a long visit at Mother Mathilde's!"

"Did she like the cakes and the butter?" puts in the Mother eagerly.

Charlot makes no reply for a moment, and the Gander stands close beside him. Then the little boy speaks hesitatingly: "I . . . I gave the cakes and butter to Mother Mathilde, but . . . but after that I hid in the Gardens to see the Queen!"

The Mother drops her spoon with a clatter, and both she and Basile stare in utter amazement.

"You hid in the Gardens?" repeats Basile unable to believe his ears.

An Incredible Tale

"Yes," replies Charlot so quickly that the words trip over each other, "I saw the Queen . . . close enough to touch . . . but she didn't see me . . . and the Gander crept out and stood in the path in front of her and bowed! She thought him so fine she threw her necklace over his head!" As he finishes the amazing tale he hastily unties the kerchief, and there gleaming in the half light are the crystals of the Queen! The Gander stands very tall, and then suddenly opens his bill, giving forth a sound like a tiny shout of triumph.

"Basile, Basile, what shall we do?" gasps the Mother.

Bastile rubs his hand across his eyes as if unable to bear the strange sight in his humble kitchen. "I . . . cannot think what to do! If I take them to the guard at the gate he will not believe my explanation. And should I tell the true story there would be punishment for us all, for Charlot had no right to be in the Gardens on this day!"

The little boy's head droops and tears spring into his eyes. How strange that he had not thought he might bring trouble to his home. He had only wished to see the Queen!

Suddenly, Victor stirs in his chair, and his voice drifts out of the shadows.

"He is dreaming!" says the Mother, putting her finger to her lips.

"I see a chain of bright stones," murmurs the voice, "crystals made from the fountains springing up in the Gardens! It is Charlot's chain . . . the bright chain he has been seeking that binds him to the years to come." He pauses for a moment, then his voice goes on growing stronger with each word: "And as clear as the light from each jewel I see Charlot grown to manhood . . . painting for all the world!"

There is not a sound in the shadowy kitchen, and then all at once the Mother speaks: "Basile, Basile, my husband, his words are true! The Queen gave the jewels away of her own free will . . . therefore, they belong to the Gander and to Charlot. With their help, perhaps, he will be able to go on as you once hoped to do. Oh, it is so clear to me now, and can you not see it, too? Through him, your love of beauty will never be lost!"

Again comes the grandfather's voice: "A chain of bright stones . . . and Charlot grown to manhood, painting for all the world!"

* * * * * *

And so it is that out of the Shadows of the Years, filled like great carved chests with Man's foplish whims and extravagances, the pattern of silks, and the clicking of satin heels in blossoming Gardens . . . out of the Shadows comes the fulfillment of a dream . . . a small boy's dream, who dared to search for loveliness through the crumbling arch in a Palace wall.

(THE END)

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month will be considered as entries for the month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

A Carnival of Letters

Our Mail Bag

Bushels of letters have come in to be forwarded to girls and boys in many distant places since our last Mail Bag was published and here is another group of correspondents who are eager to join the fun.

"I would like to correspond with boys in any foreign country, especially Norway, as my father was born there," writes Harold K., Jr. (12), of Woodstock, New York. "I am a Boy Scout and am a freshman in high school.

"My hobbies are skiing, skating, hiking, camping, bicycling, swimming and stamp collecting."

Lois Mae J., of Richmond, Virginia, says she would like to correspond with girls 11 or 12 years old in Australia, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand and the British Isles.

"I live in a very pleasant and interesting part of the United States of America," she writes. "Here in Virginia we have mild winters and little snow. Our summers are long but some days are hot.

"In the summer there are many lakes and rivers to swim in. There are lots of beautiful rides in the Blue Ridge mountains. There are many historical places. Jamestown, where the first lasting English settlement was made, is about 60 miles away from here. Near by, at Williamsburg, is the first colonial capital, now restored. Other interesting places are early Presidents' homes."

John L. C. (12), of Wollaston, Massachusetts, would like to correspond with boys in Scotland or England.

"I am interested in music and sports," he writes. "I live quite near the Atlantic Ocean in Wollaston."

Travel at Home

Here is an interesting letter from Mary Louise S. (11), of Oberlin, Ohio.

"I would like to correspond with a girl in Mexico," she writes. "I became interested in Mexico last summer, when a girl friend and I took an imaginary trip through Mexico. We used as our guide a series of articles, 'Come to Mexico,' that was published in the Monitor some time ago and which we had saved.

"I thought I could use this material in working for my Girl Scout World Knowledge Badge, and to do this I have to have a correspondent from Mexico."

"For many months I have read The Children's Page of the Monitor and enjoyed it very much," writes Elinor M. (11), of Roslindale, Massachusetts. "I would like any girl in Europe or the United States to write to me. One of my hobbies is reading books and swimming, but the one that I enjoy the most is reading The Children's Page every Monday."

Nancy S. (11), of Topeka, Kansas, would like to correspond with girls in Switzerland, Holland or Hawaii.

"I am a second class Girl Scout and am interested in cooking," she writes. "I am in the sixth grade at school and we take cooking there.

"Topeka is a very interesting place, being the capital of Kansas. In January, I had the privilege of attending the Governor's inauguration."

Evelyn D. (11), of Royal Oak, Michigan, would like to correspond with a girl from some foreign country who can read and write English. She is a Girl Scout. Her hobbies are roller skating, bicycling, and collecting poems and pictures of movie stars.

Sally P. (11½), of Far Rockaway, New York, will enjoy writing to girls anywhere, especially in Boston. She collects stamps, post cards, and trading cards, and is interested in art work, piano, and dancing.

Patricia L. (12), of Venice, California, would like letters from girls in Holland, France, Norway, Sweden and Australia, as a help in Scout work. Sports, especially swimming, reading, dancing and sewing are her hobbies.

French Students

Bernice K. (13), of Brooklyn, New York, is studying French and would like to communicate with a girl in France who is also in high school. She enjoys reading, and collects greeting cards.

Rosemary H. (15), of Houston, Texas, would like to write to girls in England and France. She writes very simple French. Her hobbies are horseback riding, photography, reading, swimming, and archery.

Pamela J. (13½), of Wallasey, Cheshire, England, asks for correspondents in Canada, and is interested in sports, reading, stamp collecting, and crafts.

Joan B. (13), of Detroit, Michigan, asks for correspondents in Boston and Toronto, Canada. Her hobbies are acting, sewing, and good books.

Dorothy B. (13), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been studying dancing in toe, tap, and acrobatic for eight years, and piano for six. Sports, as ice skating, swimming and diving, are her favorite hobbies. She would like to correspond with girls in the United States or foreign countries.

Eleanor G. (13), of Rochester, New York, enjoys swimming, acting, singing, or any outdoor sport, and wants correspondents anywhere, especially in California.

Sharing Interests

Barbara C. (14), of San Bernardino, California, would like to share her interests through correspondence with girls in the Orient and Europe.

Anna Jean J. (14), of Spokane, Washington, says her hobbies are writing letters, making scrapbooks, collecting stamps, and reading. She would welcome correspondence with girls in foreign countries, particularly in France, England, and Hawaii.

Elizabeth J. (14), of Keokuk, Iowa, asks for correspondents outside the United States and Hawaii, and would like especially those from Belgium, Egypt, or Sweden. Her favorite hobbies are writing to girls in foreign countries, art and sketching, collecting stamps, and making costume dolls.

Mary Brooke S. (15), of Lancaster, Ohio, will enjoy letters from girls in all parts of the world, especially those in England, Africa, and India. All sports interest her, as well as art, music and dancing.

Marion Millicent W. (16), of Youngstown, Ohio, is interested in sports, social activities, and photograph collecting. She would like letters from girls anywhere in the United States and Canada.

Muriel E. H. (16), of Worcester, Mass., wants to hear from girls in Sweden or Scotland. Sports, music and collecting stamps are her hobbies, and she is very fond of animals.

Joan W. (16) of Auckland, New Zealand, would like correspondents, especially in France, Germany, or Sweden. She is interested in books, history, stamps, and the theater.

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is extended to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families that subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

We receive many letters from boys and girls saying that a friend has told them about the Mail Bag or that they have seen a notice about it in a local publication, and asking us to help them get correspondents by publishing their names in this column.

We are very happy indeed to know that these friends of the Mail Bag want to pass news of it along. To avoid misunderstanding, however, we want to ask them to be sure to make it clear that the privilege of having names published is extended to girls and boys in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

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MOUNTAIN TRAIL Camp

Wonders of Research: Lake Returning

Grand Coulee Dam will restore a forgotten water body impounded by ice in last glacial period.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Near the place where engineers are now pouring concrete for Grand Coulee Dam, nature built a natural barrier centuries ago with tons of ice that made the Columbia River a vast lake. The new dam will restore conditions as they were back in the last glacial period of geologic history.

Prof. Richard F. Flint of Yale and Dr. William Irwin of the University of North Carolina have completed their final report on the geology of the region, published by the Geological Society of America. They tell the long story of the Columbia River versus the Okanogan glacier lobe, learned chiefly from examination of layers of sediment, clay, silt, sand and gravel, deposited in the Columbia canyon to a depth of 800 feet. Excavation for the dam site exposed the layers in cross section.

From thousands of square miles of the north country, the glacier gathered and brought to this spot the smooth-worn particles of natural rock. It forms an excellent basic ingredient when mixed with cement, for casting the biggest piece of artificial stone in the world.

Those sands tell of a long-time seesaw contest between the confined river, which roared along at the glacier's margin, tearing at its edge, and the force of the glacier's southward movement. Eventually the glacier won and the Columbia became a lake, they say. In some places it was more than a quarter of a mile deep. Ultimately the water rose until it spilled south, cross-country, shortening the river's path to the sea by 75 miles. The dry bed of this "temporary Columbia River" is the Grand Coulee. Had the ice remained blocking the original streambed for a longer time, the temporary route might have been dug deep enough so that the stream would be following it today.

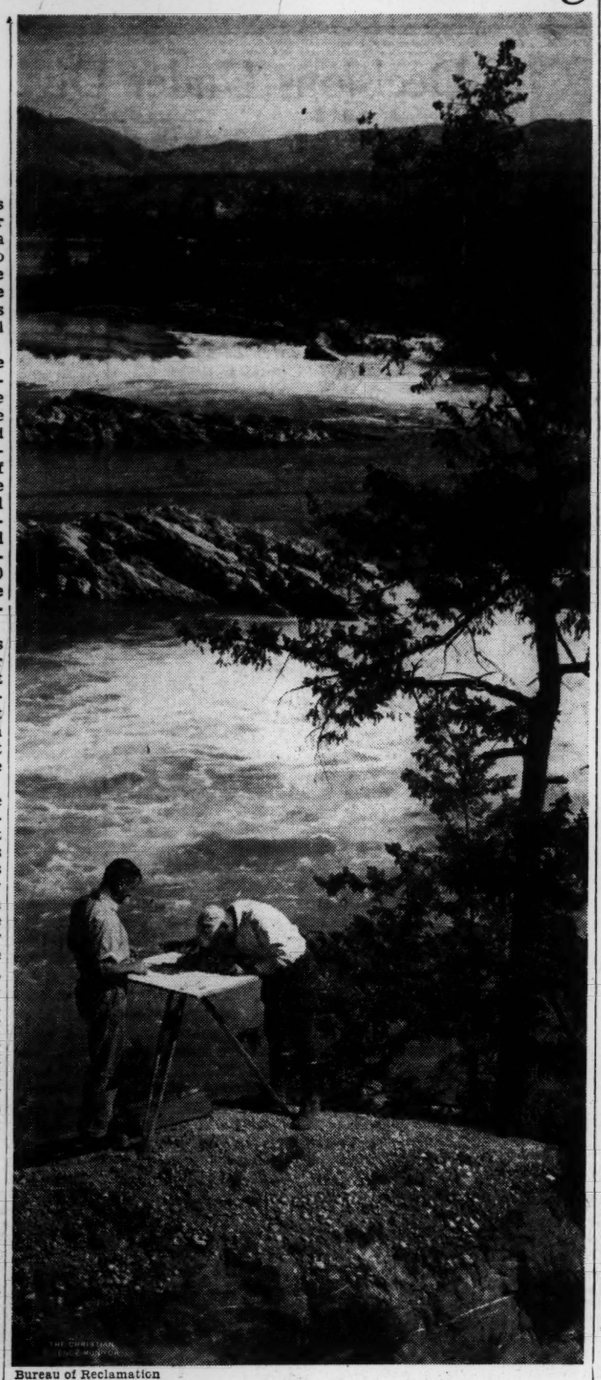
Atomic Bullets

At the University of California physics laboratories an extremely high-powered stream of atomic "bullets" has been put into play to close in on fundamental problems of atom-smashing. Prof. Ernest Lawrence, builder of the first "cyclotron," or atomic merry-go-round for slinging projectiles at atoms, announces production of a 19,000,000-volt deuteron beam, the most powerful yet made by man, almost doubling the power of present rays.

What it will do beyond disintegrating many times as much lead, bismuth, uranium and other heavy elements as normal, Dr. Lawrence would not predict. But one of the great goals of such research today is to find the right combination of target and "bullets" so that a "chain reaction" can be achieved by which one explosion or disintegration will set off others automatically, giving great amounts of power from tiny portions of elements.

Indian Traffic

A few years ago Edward N. Hines of Detroit, vice chairman of the Wayne County board of road commissioners was honored as the originator of the white center line for highway safety. It now appears the idea is as old as the Indians, who built a road between Mexico City and Cuernavaca, 400 years ago. The "white stripe" was built-in using cobblestones" of lighter hue than the rest of the road.



Bureau of Reclamation

Surveying the Grand Coulee Dam Site

A plane table party at work at Kettle Falls on the Columbia River about 110 miles above the dam. The Grand Coulee Reservoir will have a capacity of almost 10,000,000,000 acre feet capacity and will extend 150 miles to the Canadian border. This reservoir will supply a continuous head for the turbines in the Grand Coulee Dam power plant and a reliable water supply for 1,200,000 acres of irrigated land.

Ironsides

Among items of news in natural science a century ago, Britain's Journal of Research, "Nature" records the Atlantic voyage of the "Ironsides," "first sailing vessel constructed of iron to encounter the risk of a transatlantic voyage." She sailed to Brazil and returned," completely establishing the practicability of navigating the ocean safely and surely in ships constructed of iron. On no occasion was it necessary to use the pumps; in fact her hull is absolutely and literally water tight."

Ripe Ideas

Dr. Joshua Rosett, Columbia University professor recently completed studies explaining why writers and thinkers often gain highly valuable ideas and inspiration late at night. Just before we sleep, he says, the immediate past vividly runs through the human mind against the more distant background of experience, with the result that inspiration gives birth to new ideas ripe for tomorrow's use.

Dark Eyes at Night

To the correspondent from Little Rock, Ark., who wanted to know whether Indians and Negroes can see better in the dark than whites, but forgot to sign her name—Yale researches have shown that the darker a person's eyes the better the night vision. It is believed to have some connection with the observed fact that dark colors absorb more energy and reflect less than light colors. Indians and Negroes usually see from two to four times better than most white persons at night.

1859 80th Anniversary 1939

ON July first Central Savings Bank celebrates its eightieth birthday. To all of our 204,000 depositors, we wish to express our gratitude for helping us grow bigger and more useful as we grow older.

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Czech Jews Hit By Drastic Law; Must List Wealth

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, June 22 (AP)—Some of the stringent measures which forced Jews from the business life of Germany were decreed last night for Bohemia and Moravia, the former land of the Czechs.

In a measure which struck the entire Protectorate with its suddenness and surprised even the Czech Government, Reich's Protector Baron Konstantin von Neurath decreed that all Jews must obtain his written consent by July 31 to carry on business.

He forbade them to make new acquisitions of real estate and stocks and bonds or to enter new business undertakings.

The Jewish population of the Protectorate, which was the heart of the former Czechoslovak Republic, is between 120,000 and 130,000.

Der Neue Tag, regarded as the organ of the Protectorate, said Jewish property in Bohemia and Moravia was worth 17,000,000,000 crowns (about $680,000,000).

Approximately 21,000 Jews have emigrated since the Sudetenland fell to the Germans last October and Germany began to acquire a predominant influence in the former Republic.

Under last night's decree Jews must report to the national bank all gold, silver, or platinum objects or precious stones in their possession. They are forbidden to buy, sell, or pawn them.

The Reich's Protector assumed the right to appoint trustees to manage Jewish property, presumably until it can be "Aryanized."

German courts will handle all violations of the decree, although Czechs in the Protectorate still are tried in Czech courts.

Hitler's Paper Approves

BERLIN, June 22 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's newspaper said today the Nazis' first anti-Jewish decree in Bohemia and Moravia paved the way for "the radical elimination of Jews from business life in the Protectorate."

The measure was announced by Baron Konstantin von Neurath, head of the Protectorate, and was described as of "extraordinary importance" by the Chancellor's paper, Völkischer Beobachter.

Largest Emerald, Found 600 Yrs. Ago, In N. Y. Bank Vault

NEW YORK (AP)—A stone described as the largest rough emerald ever mined—225,000 carats—lies in a bank vault here.

Jacques Issacharoff, member of a London concern of importers of precious stones, who brought it here to show to a private collector, said it was insured for $250,000.

The stone now is in two pieces, one measuring nearly a foot in length and width. It is various shades of green, with some pyrite.

Issacharoff said the stone was mined in Russia six centuries ago, later belonged to a Maharajah in Bombay, India, and later was bought jointly by 50 families. It was transferred year by year to another family, each keeping it hidden in an excavation under his house.

Issacharoff first saw it in Burma, where it was kept in a secret place in a ruby mine. He said the present owner was a wealthy man in India.

2,000,000 Adults At Public Forums

WASHINGTON (AP) — Grandfather and Aunt Min sometimes rebel at going back to school desks and blackboards, but they seem to enjoy speaking their pieces at public affairs forums.

In the last three years, nearly 2,000,000 dults in 40 States have "gone back to school" to hear trained leaders give the pros and cons of controversial issues, and to take part in free discussion from the floor.

The Federal Office of Education, which called State forum counselors in for reports June 21, has sponsored 14,454 such meetings in 580 towns and cities. They have been financed with relief funds, supplementing local school assistance, and have been directed locally.

It's just a beginning of what the Nation needs, Says Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education. Class work often does not attract adults, he explained, but the forums offer some continuity and attract thousands who would not enroll in school. A trained leader travels to several towns for one or more meetings a week.

N. Y. Basic Tax Up; New High Level

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase of two points in the basic tax rate for New York City during the fiscal year 1939-'40, making the rate $2.82, was announced at City Hall June 21. The increase marks a new high tax levy here and was attributed mainly to the reduction of $106,900,000 made by the Tax Commission on June 6 in the total assessed valuation of taxable real estate.

The new tax rate, together with other levies, is expected to bring in enough money to meet the $587,509,839 called for by the budget.

The Council, in fixing the basic tax rate June 20, voted approval of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's demand for continuation of the 1-cent tax on cigarettes, despite the new State tax of 2 cents on each package of 20. The City tax is expected to produce $7,000,000 for unemployment relief.

The sales tax of 2 and 3 per cent also was continued by a vote of 22 to 0, with three Councilmen not voting, as was the business tax of one tenth of 1 per cent on gross receipts, while the utility tax of 1 per cent was continued by a vote of 21 to 1.

Joseph E. Kinsley, Chairman of the Council's Finance Committee, said that Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller, had estimated that the emergency tax program would produce a revenue of $77,837,100 during the next fiscal year. The Comptroller estimated relief costs during the same period at $74,800,000.

WPA Anticipates Relief Provisions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Progress Administration June 21 temporarily suspended authorization of any new WPA projects costing more than the $40,000, the limit set by the House in the new $1,735,000,000 Relief Bill.

Col. F. C. Harrington, Administrator, telegraphed State Administrators not to begin any project which did not have Presidential sanction prior to June 14, which would exceed the House limit of $40,000 on Non-Federal or $50,000 on Federal enterprises.

Aides of Mr. Harrington explained that if the limitation were removed, he likely would revoke his order inasmuch as he has officially objected to the proposed limitation.

The Relief Bill now is before a Senate appropriations subcommittee.

Labor Board Revises Rules; Further Changes Considered

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Revision of Labor Board regulations failed today to satisfy some critics of the Wagner Act, and as a result further changes appeared imminent.

The Board's decision to permit employers, like unions, to ask for collective bargaining elections in certain instances brought these developments:

1. Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, an Administration supporter on the Senate Labor Committee, predicted further revision of the Board's rules, including a proposal to assure both employers and workers at least 10 months of freedom each year from disputes between unions.

2. Two House members who declined use of their names said the House would be asked to authorize an investigation of the Labor Board, despite the procedural change, with a report next January on proposals for altering the Wagner Act.

3. The A. F. of L. renewed its demands for changes in the Act. Joseph A. Padway, its General Counsel, hailed yesterday's revision as "an A. F. of L. victory," but said the Federation wanted all its proposed amendments written into law.

4. C. I. O. leaders made no formal comment, but let it be known they were opposed to the revision.

Principal Changes

The principal change announced yesterday by the Board was that it would permit employers to petition for help in settling disputes between two or more labor organizations claiming to represent a majority of the employers' workers.

The announcement was made in a letter from Chairman J. Warren Madden to Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Mr. Madden said the Board was "convinced the time had arrived" to make the change, under which an employer may petition for intervention by the Board in order to determine which union should represent his workers.

The Board also agreed yesterday to increase from five to ten days the mandatory interim between the issuance of a Board complaint and the holding of a hearing, and to require that bona fide unions which are a party to any contract held to violate the Wagner Act must be made parties to any Labor Board proceedings designed to nullify that contract.

At the other end of the Capitol, Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia commented:

"This slight change in regulations is not sufficient—it will not save them (the Board). It demonstrates no change of attitude."

Senator Ellender said that among proposals he had submitted to the Board was the following one which its members regarded favorably:

That after a union has established its right to represent a company's employees and has obtained a year's contract with the company, the Board should entertain no petitions from a rival union until a short time before the contract expired.

"This would assure at least 10 months of non-intervention by the union which lost in the original election conducted to determine proper representatives for collective bargaining," Senator Ellender said.

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AT SOCONY DEALERS

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The Home Forum

A Matter of Nomenclature

IF YOU HAVE never had any direct dealings with a hen, a surprise encounter makes a vivid impression. If the encounter is with a hen of unusual intelligence, your surprise may deepen into affection and esteem.

My own relation with hens had always been distant, not to say cool. A friend of my father had a mania for prize poultry, and from conversation with him I picked up a few kernels of his lore. He taught me enough about nomenclature and identification so that I could rattle off the terms "Buff Orpington," "Rhode Island Red," and "Silver Spangled Hamburg" as naturally as one might say "Rosebreasted Grosbeak," "Maryland Yellowthroat," and "Scarlet Tanager."

When, therefore, one holiday morning in Philadelphia not long ago, I opened the back door to take in the cream bottle and saw an enormous hen surveying me from the garden, I knew what it was.

* * *

It was a Rhode Island Red, and a beauty. Like me, it was astray in the City of Brotherly Love, obviously feeling out of place. An ordinary hen shows anxiety by scuttlings and squawks. This hen was a thoroughbred. Her anxiety showed itself only in her countenance, out of the side of which she eyed me roundly. It is strange that so much apprehension can be expressed in a face made out of feathers. I stood still, as one does in the presence of a rare songbird whose voice one hopes to hear. So standing, the hen and I took one another in.

Point for point, I could never hope to make the score that she did. She stood like a bird trained for Madison Square Garden, and she was provided with a coral-colored bracelet that she wore around one slender ankle. Her head was held high, chin up. She was taller than the tallest marigold in the garden. Her tawny feathers caught the sun like autumn foliage on a glowing day in New England.

* * *

Moving as cautiously as a wild African hunter stalking an ostrich, I edged my way down from the porch to see if there was a name tag on her bracelet. But, as I slowly drew near, she slowly drew away. Unhurried but unerringly, she moved as I moved, keeping her accurate distance ahead of me as I traveled, like the focus of a lens. If I should pounce at her, she might fly over the fence into the next yard where lives our neighbor's dog, or over my shoulder into the path to the street where prowls our neighbor's cat. I needed help.

Leaving my visitor by the fence amid the Golden Glow, I went into the house to call my husband.

"My dear," said I apologetically above his morning paper, "there's a beautiful Rhode Island Red in the garden. Will you come?" He knows more about poultry than I do, having raised some in his boyhood to help pay his tuition through Tech. He sprang up readily.

"I heard a great commotion from a hen and a dog before daylight this morning, just after a big truck had gone by. She may have jumped out. When I took in the paper, I saw feathers flying around our gate. Evidently she squeaked through just in time."

"You see how worried she looks," I said. "Her bill keeps opening."

"Thirsty," decided my husband. "Get me a pan of water, and a long piece of clothesline or strong cord. I'll make a little slip-noose on the ground near the pan and, when she steps up for a drink of water, I'll just slip the noose over her claw. Then we can tether her to the porch until we find who's lost a hen."

I quickly fetched the pan of water, a slice of bread, and a ball of manila twine. Then leaving my husband and my hen, I trotted around the neighborhood inquiring. Before long we had quite a knot of advisers on the lawn. Too worried even to drink water, our hen, ignoring the noose, had flapped up to the porch railing, thence to the top of a box on the porch, and had gone to roost.

"She'd make a wonderful chicken pie," mused a practical neighbor.

* * *

My heart stood still. This was my hen, my topaz protegée, tired, half asleep already, letting me stroke her bright feathers. Not under my auspices must she become a pie. "I'm calling the S. P. C. A.," I remarked easily. "She's from a prize flock and will be hunted for," and I went to telephone.

But it was a holiday and the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had no way of sending for her. They said that, if the police would take the Rhode Island Red for today, they would call at the station for it tomorrow and investigate meanwhile.

I called the police, gave our address, stated that a Rhode Island Red had wandered into our garden, and asked them to send a wagon.

"Be right there," promised the police with astonishing alacrity. I had expected a derision or reprimand, certainly not this rapier-like keenness for action. I felt sure that the police in Boston or Providence would have laughed at such an errand. "You'd better send two men," I added, thinking how hard it would be to drive while holding a hen.

"Sure thing," said the police alertly, and within three minutes up drove the patrol wagon with two officers aboard. At the sight of the larger of the two policemen advancing with his hand on his holster, our landlady ran out from her part of the house and called to me from her steps.

* * *

"What *is* it?" she asked, as I waved the officer toward the garden.

"It's only a Rhode Island Red on our back porch," I assured her.

"A Rhode Island RED?" she gasped, mystified. "What's a—"

"It's a hen," I explained over my shoulder as I ran.

"Oh, I always thought a Rhode Island Red was a cow." My landlady was collapsing with mirth behind me. "Something like a Red Heifer or a Red Holstein, you know. When you said a Rhode Island Red was on the porch, I thought it was on the general scale of Ferdinand smelling of your flowers—"

"The policeman himself looks rather relieved," I noted as we rounded the path into the back garden. He was gathering up the sleepy Rhode Island Red and tucking it gently under his arm. She did not struggle. Later we learned that she was a show bird, used to handling by judges.

"Probably the officer is glad he didn't have to climb a telegraph pole to get her." My landlady turned to the police. "You get called up to go after all sorts of things, don't you?" she asked him.

"Well, yes," he admitted, adjusting his holster on one side and his hen on the other. "When this lady said a Rhode Island Red was wandering in her garden, we didn't know what to think—something with a long bushy beard, maybe. But we *did* wonder where Rhode Island came in."

* * *

Our neighborhood is still feeling happy about this story, and I am still feeling affectionate toward that handsome hen. But I have learned one lesson about nomenclature. Hereafter, whenever I say "Maryland Yellowthroat," I shall be careful to specify "Maryland Yellowthroat Warbler." And, if ever I say "Rhode Island Red" to anybody—but, on second thoughts, I doubt if I ever use that term with a serious countenance again.

FRANCES LESTER WARNER

June

Chortle of the grackle where the sods are new,
Whistle of the jay all the bright forenoon—
I heard conversations, trilled ejaculations
Gamuted and lyric
In the hedge to-day.

Just what words were uttered, as the babel grew,
Fails my tongue to say, or suggest the tune,
But the theme that thrilled them, and with music filled them,
Sparrow, thrush, and robin,
Surely it was June.

GERTRUDE H. SHURTLEFF

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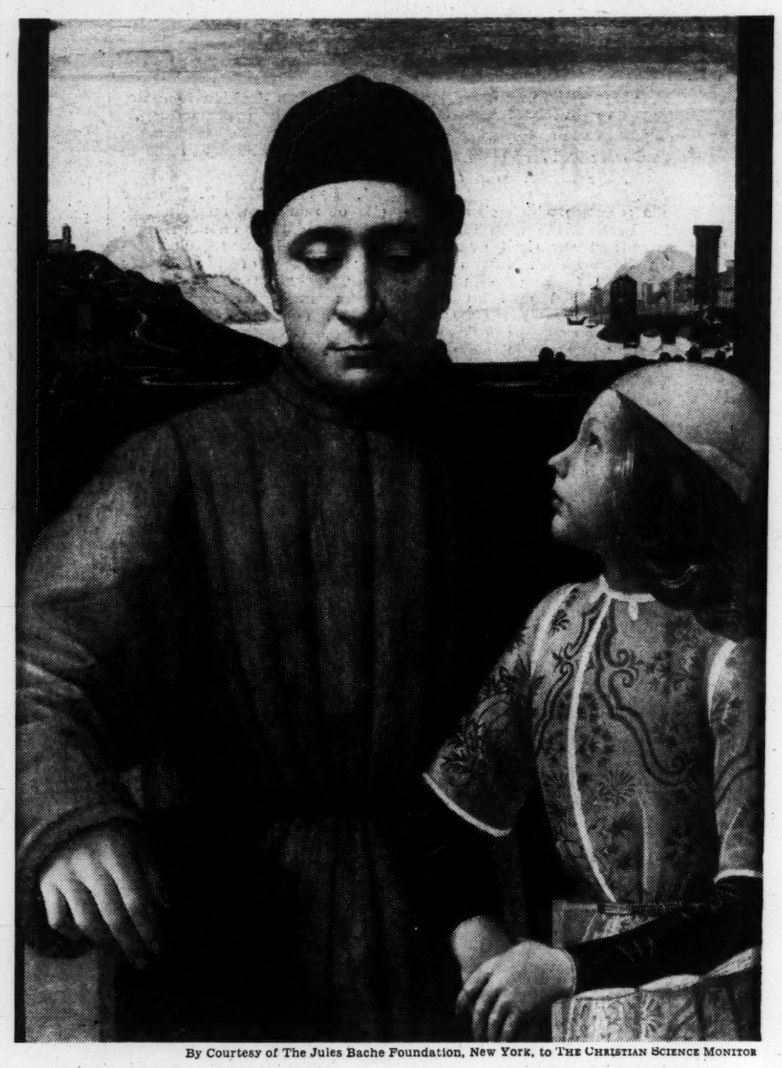
Plea to a Portrait Painter

"You paint me, white man,
Dressed in beaded skins,
Wearing tall eagle feathers
On my head:
That was the way my fathers used to dress—
They who were chiefs and sachems—
I, instead,
Am but a reservation Indian
Posing here
On this green hillside
That my tribe held dear.

"You think me dull and stolid
As I stand
Hour after hour
Watching your skillful hand
Paint my tall figure
On your canvas there?
Try hard to see me as I long to be—
A chief of the Dakota, bold and free.
Let no resentment mar the steady gaze
That great chiefs wore
In those time-honored days;
Put in my face no teeming bitterness;
Let me look now as a great chief should look—
Proud of his forests,
Proud of his great tribe,
Proud of his hills and valleys,
Wandering wide.

"I would stand stern and silent,
Keen, alert,
Afraid of no one,
High above the hurt
Of old and bitter grief:
Paint me, oh, white man,
As you see me stand—
For this brief hour
I am an Indian chief."

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG



By Courtesy of The Jules Bache Foundation, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FRANCESCO SASSETTI AND HIS SON": *A Painting by Domenico Ghirlandaio*

THIS PORTRAIT OF a Renaissance banker and his young son, painted between 1487 and 1489, still has the power to interest and charm us after four and a half centuries, both because of the universality of its appeal and its fine design and color. The artist, Domenico Ghirlandaio (1449-94), was a Florentine painter of the early Renaissance, who has depicted in fresco, on the walls of churches and in portraits such as this, the life in Florence under the enlightened despotism of Lorenzo de Medici. "Francesco Sassetti and his son Teodoro" is considered one of the finest examples from Ghirlandaio's hand.

Sassetti was financial advisor of Lorenzo de Medici and a partner in his bank at Lyons. Ambitious and successful, he exemplified the plutocracy of his period. Before this portrait was painted, he had commissioned Ghirlandaio to paint a series of frescoes depicting the life of St. Francis in the chapel of Santa Trinita in Florence. Doubtless he was so well pleased with the results that he determined to have a portrait of himself and his young son by the same artist.

The picture is unusually large, the figures being slightly less than life-size. Sassetti is seen full-face almost in the center in contrast to Teodoro at the extreme right in profile. The two dignified figures dominate the composition, but close observation will discover an exquisite little landscape seen through a window behind them, showing an inlet of the sea, a tiny ship, bridges and towers, and a glimpse of distant mountains. The colors are brilliant, but the tonality of the whole is cool. Reds, purples, and grays combine in a subtle harmony, Sassetti's red doublet complementing his purple cap and the bright scarlet cap of Teodoro. The portrait is worthy of study both as an expression of its period and for its individuality as a work of art.

H. H. A.

In Every Point a Lady

JANE AUSTEN LIVED her brief life in two or three quiet English towns. She had no adventures, no experiences, no great fortunes or misfortunes. She began to do her best writing when she was little more than a girl. She left a few immortal works, surpassed by no others in the painting of the human heart. What sort of woman was she herself? Not very remarkable to look at, it appears. Round, full cheeks—"for the most part, they are foolish that are so," Cleopatra tells us—bright hazel eyes, brown curls about her face. No doubt, in every point a lady. . . .

At first sight, it seems that she laughed, mocked, at all things, very gently and decorously, but still mocked. . . . Those who love Miss Austen best will recognize, far beyond any testimony of quoted instances, this incessant, pervading spirit of gentle mockery which appears in all her books, courteous, infinitely well-bred, but sometimes very far from amiable.

But that which almost, if not quite, makes up for her mockery, is that you feel underneath the mocking an infinite fund of tenderness, a warm, loving, hoping, earnest heart. Rarely has a woman been more misjudged by another woman than Miss Austen by Miss Brontë when she wrote, "Jane Austen was a complete and most sensible lady, but a very incomplete and insensible woman." Oh, no, under that demure demeanor was hidden the germ of every emotion known to woman or to man.

And if she loved others, they loved her. Her brother makes the truly astonishing statement that in regard to her neighbors "She always sought in the faults of others something to excuse, to forgive or forget. . . ." And he adds, "No one could be often in her company without feeling a strong desire of obtaining her friendship and cherishing a hope of having obtained it."—From "Portraits of Women," by GAMALIEL BRADFORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Fabulous Procession of the Santa Fé Trail

THE TRAIL HAD, as we shall see presently, several successive starting points. In Johnson County, Kansas, nearly all the resulting branches joined. Yet the main Trail, though it was definite enough, was never so exact as it would have had to be in a country with fences. It might shift a considerable distance to one side or the other according to the wetness or dryness of the season or the friendliness or unfriendliness of the Indians. Ingenious travellers, or very foolish travellers, were continually experimenting with cut-offs, sometimes successfully, sometimes not. The Trail had never the rigidity of a railroad or a modern automobile highway. It was a living thing, which changed and wandered and grew. It was not names upon a map—it was people; people traveling, singing, . . . sweating, fearing, fighting, going in clouds of dust by day, plowing through quicksand and mud, sitting around great fires at night, hunters, trappers, traders, soldiers, emigrants, of all degrees of intelligence, virtue, and vice, of most races, bound together only by a common hardihood and a common exposure to the vastness and desolation and beauty of the trans-Missouri wilderness. It is a fabulous procession. When we point to a signpost and read the faded inscription we see letters that burned into men's memories like unquenchable flame.—From "The Santa Fé Trail," by R. L. DUFFUS. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Decisions Under Divine Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN SEEM to be continually beset by the necessity for making decisions. These may range from trivial ones of everyday routine, to the profounder ones upon which may appear to rest one's entire future. Truly did the prophet Joel write, "Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision," and truly did he appraise the spiritual nature of making correct decisions when he said, "The day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision."

The student of Christian Science, faced with the necessity for making a decision, finds that "the day of the Lord" is indeed "near," when he bases his reasoning upon the fact that there is only one Mind, God, and turns for guidance to Him alone. He avoids unnecessary discussion of his plans with other people, and refrains from seeking human advice. Thus he keeps his thinking clear from the confusion caused by "minds many," and is enabled to hear God's voice, even as prophesied by Isaiah (Isaiah 30:21): "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

One who is seeking direction from God echoes the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who said (Poems, p. 14), "Shepherd, show me how to go." He does not add, "But I want to go this way!" He learns to subjugate his human will to the will of Truth. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 206 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The power of the human will should be exercised only in subordination to Truth;" adding, "It is the province of spiritual sense to govern man." The Christian Scientist knows that as the child of God he never lacks spiritual sense. Jesus, speaking of the Christ, said (Matthew 28:20), "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." The Christian Scientist finds, further, that spiritual sense not only enables him to make a right decision, but prevents him from making a wrong one.

Someone has wisely said, "It is a great thing to be glad when you do not get what you want!" When one, with all his heart, has determined to be God-governed, and then seems to be prevented from securing something which he thinks he humanly wants, let him rejoice, for he may know that divine Love is turning him from the path of danger to the paths of safety; that the all-wise Father does not permit anything to interfere with His own high plan for His beloved child.

On page 347 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy refers to her own experience in being guided to make right decisions. She says: "Two individuals, with all the goodness of generous natures, advise me. One says, Go this way; the other says, Take the opposite direction! Between the two I stand still; or, accepting the premonition of one of them, I follow his counsel, take a few steps, then halt. A true sense not unfamiliar has been awakened. I see the way now. The guardians of His presence go before me. I enter the path. It may be smooth, or it may be rugged; but it is always straight and narrow; and if it be uphill all the way, the ascent is easy and the summit can be gained."

The ascent to a summit is not made by leaps and bounds, but rather by steady, patient, sure-footed steps. If we rebel at the apparent slowness of our advancing steps, let human impatience be replaced with the reflection of divine patience. Then we shall confidently await the orderly unfoldment of God's purpose in our experience.

Sometimes one hesitates to take a certain course because it may seem to involve injustice to someone else. In such a case he should remember that what is good for one is good for all. What blesses one must bless all concerned. God's wise bestowals cannot at the same time both bless and hurt.

Making a decision should be a quiet thing, to be arrived at only in "the secret place of the most High," where one dwells alone with God. It should not be attempted when one is disturbed, or distraught, since God's voice is not heard when one is being influenced or agitated by the suggestions of mortal mind. Unnecessary talking or rushing about never helps, but only confuses. The thinker makes his most momentous decisions in quiet and calm, in fact, when he may even seem to the world to be doing nothing about the matter. When one has decided upon what seems to be the correct action under the circumstances, let him reverently turn to Mind, and leave the entire matter in God's hands, knowing that all right desires are God-protected, and that their righteous fulfillment will be revealed in due course.

Finally, may it not be said that the test of making a correct decision lies to a great extent in our answer to the question, "Will what I propose to do take me closer to God?" If our one desire is to walk more closely with Truth and Love, we cannot be deprived of divine direction.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Le Decisioni secondo la Guida Divina

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

GLI UOMINI SEMBRANO essere continuamente oppressi dalla necessità di prendere decisioni. Queste possono estendersi da quelle insignificanti della consuetudine quotidiana alle più profonde dalle quali sembra dipendere tutto il nostro futuro. In verità scrisse il profeta Gioele: "Moltitudini! Moltitudini! Nella valle della decisione" (traduzione inglese) ed apprezzò veramente la natura spirituale di prendere decisioni giuste quando disse: "Poichè il giorno dell'Eterno è vicino nella valle della decisione" (traduzione inglese).

Lo studente della Scienza Cristiana, di fronte alla necessità di prendere una decisione trova che "il giorno dell'Eterno" è realmente "vicino", quando basa il suo ragionamento sul fatto che vi è soltanto un'unica Mente, Dio, e si volge per direzione a Lui solo. Egli evita la discussione inutile dei suoi progetti con altra gente, e si astiene dal cercare consiglio umano. Così egli mantiene il suo pensiero libero dalla confusione causata da "molte menti" e riesce ad udire la voce di Dio, appunto come fu predetto da Isaia (Isaia 30:21): "E quando andrete a destra o quando andrete a sinistra, le tue orecchie udranno dietro a te una voce che dirà: 'Questa è la via; camminate per essa!'"

Una persona che cerca direzione da Dio echeggia le parole di Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, che disse (*Poems*, pag. 14): "Pastore, mostrami la via." Egli non soggiunge: "Ma io voglio andare da questa parte!" Impara a sottomettere la sua volontà umana alla volontà della Verità. Mrs. Eddy scrive a pagina 206 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:* "Il potere dell'umana volontà deve essere esercitato soltanto in subordinaazione alla Verità"; aggiungendo: "È la funzione del senso spirituale di governare l'uomo" Lo Scientista Cristiano sa che come figliuolo di Dio egli non manca mai di senso spirituale. Gesù, parlando del Cristo, disse (Matteo 28:20): "Ed ecco, io sono con voi tutti i giorni, sino alla fine dell'età presente". Lo Scientista Cristiano trova, inoltre, che il senso spirituale non soltanto lo rende capace di prendere una decisione giusta, ma gl'impedisce di prenderne una sbagliata.

Qualcuno ha detto saggiamente: "È una grande cosa di essere lieti quando non si ottiene quello che si vuole!" Quando uno, con tutto il suo cuore, ha deciso di essere governato da Dio, e poi sembra essere impedito dall'ottenere qualche cosa che esso pensa di volere umanamente, che si rallegri, poichè egli sa che l'Amore divino lo dirige dal sentiero del pericolo ai sentieri della sicurezza; che il Padre tutta-sapienza non permette che alcunchè s'interponga nel Suo elevato proposito verso il Suo figlio amato

A pagina 347 di *Miscellaneous Writings* Mrs. Eddy allude alla sua propria esperienza nell'essere guidata a prendere le giuste decisioni. Essa dice: "Due individui, con tutta la bontà di nature generose, mi consigliano. Uno dice, Vai da questa parte; l'altro dice, Prendi la direzione opposta! Fra i due io sto ferma; o, accettando l'avvertimento di uno di essi, io seguo il suo consiglio, faccio qualche passo, poi mi fermo. Un vero senso che non è sconosciuto si è risvegliato. Ora, io vedo la via. Gli angeli della Sua presenza mi precedono. Io entro nel sentiero. Può essere piano o può essere scabro; ma è sempre diritto e stretto; e se è in salita tutta la via, l'ascesa è facile e la cima può essere raggiunta".

L'ascesa ad una cima non si fa a salti e a balzi, ma piuttosto a passi regolari, pazienti, sicuri. Se ci ribelliamo contro l'apparente lentezza dei nostri passi in avanti, che l'umana impazienza sia sostituita con la riflessione della pazienza divina. Allora aspetteremo con confidenza lo svolgimento regolare dello scopo di Dio nella nostra esperienza.

A volte si esita di prendere un certo corso perchè sembra implicare ingiustizia per qualcun altro. In tal caso bisogna ricordarsi che ciò che è buono per uno è buono per tutti. Ciò che benedice uno deve benedire tutti quelli interessati. Le savie concessioni di Dio non possono allo stesso tempo benedire e far male

Prendere una decisione dovrebbe essere una cosa quieta, da essere raggiunta soltanto "nel ritiro dell'Altissimo", dove si dimora soli con Dio. Non deve essere tentato quando si è disturbati o perplessi, poichè la voce di Dio non si sente quando si è influenzati o agitati da suggestioni della mente mortale. Parlare o correre in giro senza necessità non giova mai, ma soltanto confonde. Il pensatore raggiunge le sue più importanti decisioni nella quiete e calma, in fatti, quando può sembrare al mondo che egli non fa nulla in proposito Quando abbiamo deciso quale sembra essere l'azione corretta nelle circostanze, rivolgiamoci con riverenza alla Mente e lasciamo ogni cosa nelle mani di Dio, sapendo che tutti i giusti desideri sono protetti da Dio e che il loro equo compimento sarà rivelato a suo tempo.

Finalmente, non si può forse dire che la prova di prendere una decisione giusta sta notevolemente nella nostra risposta alla domanda: "Ciò che io mi propongo di fare mi porterà più vicino a Dio?" Se il nostro solo desiderio è di camminare più intimamente colla Verità e coll'Amore, non si può essere privati della direzione divina.

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Noon in Venice

HOW EXQUISITE IS Venice! High noon at St. Mark's, and the Piazzetta is black with people. The *campanile* is a clean young finger against the fresh sky, and St. Mark's, under the sunshine, is tawny and incandescent with mosaic and gold. From up in the square you can hear the cry of the corn-vendors—"*Grani, grani, grani pei piccioni*"—and the Ducal Palace seems such a thing as a genii might have built out of a bottle of smoke. Noon. And suddenly the cannon goes off. Ten thousand pigeons rise out of the Piazza as they have risen each noon for five hundred years; circle, casting a dark shadow over the Riva, and come cooingly to rest. And all Venice goes home for her *polenta* and it is another day. . . .

Soon night will draw a black curtain across the Canale di San Marco, the Lido will be nothing but a far rim of blinking lights, low down against the sea, and the reflections of the stars like small rents in the tapestried tranquillity of the great lagoon.—From "Come With Me Through Italy," by FRANK SCHOONMAKER. (New York: McBride.)

Field Flower

Bright hours have labored
That this transient grace
Might lean a moment on the summer wind,
Earth and the sun and rain
Combined their arts
To conjure up this mystery in the secret grass.
And yet how many down this narrow lane shall pass
And never know how near to magic
Strayed their careless feet?

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1939

Budget-Saving Plans Drafted By Saltonstall

Governor ready to veto sizable portion of 800 items of two-year appropriations.

Budget economy proposals totaling between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 will be submitted to the Legislature by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall tomorrow, it was learned today.

Since early last week the Governor has had before him the $184,700,000 biennial spending program, approved by the Legislature, and as the result of his study the Chief Executive is vetoing a sizable portion of the nearly 800 items in the budget.

At the Governor's office it was learned that the economy program will necessitate at least 68 roll-call votes in the House and the Senate, which, figured at 20 minutes per roll call in the House of Representatives, will consume more than 20 hours of actual voting. Including debate on the various items, the time necessary to complete action on these items will probably necessitate several legislative days.

Albert Wiggin, counsel of the House of Representatives, has been working with the Governor's office for several days developing a plan under which numerous items may be lumped together under one roll-call vote. Unless this plan goes through, roll calls will number many more than the estimated 68.

Under the State Constitution roll calls are necessary on all items vetoed by the Governor.

The Governor's expected economy program falls far short of the $10,000,000 economy demand made upon him within the last few days by Reginald W. Bird, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. Mr. Bird insisted economies of at least $10,000,000 are absolutely necessary.

Harvard Gets Gifts Of $4,128,686

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, made public today the gifts which the University has received during the past year. They total $4,128,686.01, including gifts for capital and for immediate use.

The largest single gift was $650,000 from the estate of Augustus G. Cobb to establish a Memorial Fund in the Law School.

Lee Explains Youth Should Not Be Too Sheltered

School children should not be reared in sheltered ignorance to racketeering, gambling and vice, for not only is the awakening to these problems a disillusionment, but actually a handicap to attempt to lessen these evils, Joseph Lee, Jr., member of the School Committee said today.

For this reason Mr. Lee last night urged that the School Committee accept his text book "Bringing Boston's Political Ideals and Practices Into Focus." The Committee did not sanction Mr. Lee's work.

At one point in the text Mr. Lee declared that racketeering provides "a definite service to the community," "redistributes wealth," and "serves as an emotional escape for people held down by the harness of hum-drum competition."

Mr. Lee explained today that he does not condone such practices. There exists in the community, however, a large group which demands gambling, nigger pool, and worse—public laws to the contrary. To the extent of the demand, racketeering provides the supply and in this sense is "a service to the City," Mr. Lee explained.

Tax on Wages Is Opposed By C. I. O. Leader

Widman says proposal is soak-the-poor plan and urges a graduated state income tax.

While the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is delaying action on a proposed wage tax to finance public welfare costs, Michael F. Widman, President of the rival Congress of Industrial Organization's State Industrial Union Council, today definitely opposed the 2 per cent wage tax bill sponsored by Senators Chester I. Skibinski (R) of Chicopee and Wilfred B. Bazinet (R) of Webster.

As a substitute, Mr. Widman proposed a graduated State income tax. At present the income tax is exacted on a flat 1½ per cent basis. Under Mr. Widman's proposed graduated tax, the rate would be higher for those receiving higher wages or salaries. However, a constitutional amendment is necessary for such a tax, therefore postponing such a system until January, 1943.

Attacking the 2 per cent wage tax plan, Mr. Widman stated:

"In filing this bill, the two Senators are simply trying to introduce the discredited 'soak-the-poor' tax plan in a new guise. They seem unable or unwilling to heed the opposition to this type of inequitable legislation which the people of the Commonwealth have been manifesting vigorously for several years.

"It represents a slash in wages, and workers of the Commonwealth would be able to bear the proposed tax only by depriving themselves and their families of vital necessities."

Under the 2 per cent wage tax plan, the workers would pay 2 per cent of their wages and employers would pay 2 per cent on their own salaries or net income. The plan considered by the Executive Council of the Federation of Labor called for a 1 per cent tax each on employees and employers.

After an all-day meeting on Monday, the Federation Council decided to delay action on the measure proposed by the Boston Central Labor Union and the Boston Building Trades Council until the Federation's annual convention starting on Aug. 7 in Boston.

In view of Mr. Widman's opposition to the 2 per cent plan it is believed his organization will oppose the 1 per cent alternative.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, eager to obtain new revenue to prevent continued excessive taxation of real estate, is considering the 1 per cent plan as a solution to his financial problems.

June Blossoms

By a Staff Photographer

Elizabeth Howe With Seedling Peonies

Among the displays of the American Peony Society and others at Horticultural Hall in Boston.

Rare and Brilliant Peonies Shown at Horticultural Hall

June in a garden is the leitmotif of the exhibition which opened today at Horticultural Hall. Thousands of beautiful peonies, from a crimson which is almost purple, through all the shades of deep, and blush, and delicate pink, to ivory and pure snow-white, are massed in brilliant profusion against a background of sombre cypress, cedar and other evergreens.

Roses and rhododendrons and sweet peas contribute similar color scales and varying formation, while a select group of orchids, fuschias and passion flowers bring a note of sophistication from the conservatory. This exhibition, which is free to the public until 9 p. m. this evening, and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. tomorrow, is the 36th annual show of the American Peony Society and is staged by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. From as far off as the state of Minnesota peonies have been arriving all day, by express and parcel post.

Outstanding among the exhibits is that of of some 4,000 blossoms representing the hobby of a poultry breeder of Camillus, N. Y.—Harry F. Little. The crimson "Hiawatha," the shell-pink "Lulu Little," the red "Philippe Rivoire," and the blush-pink "Madame Emile Lemoine" are a few of his magnificent double blooms, while the single "Japs" he is showing include the white "Sami Jishi" (Smiling Lion) with its brave gold center, the crimson "Nippon Beauty," and the chaste, white "Moon of Nippon."

Rare examples of tree peonies and brilliant red hybrids are submitted by Dr. A. P. Saunders, on the faculty of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. Among the seedlings Mrs. W. C. Otis of Woburn shows a light pink, double peony with a marked fragrance. Fuschias, potted geraniums and heliotrope have come from the Chestnut Hill estate of Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall, the mother of Governor Saltonstall A splendid display of sweet peas—pink and lavender and cerise and white and Burgundy red—represents the gardens of Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield of Marblehead. Among the orchids Edwin S. Webster, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has some very rare and beautiful plants.

Two Expeditions Into Arctic Circle Prepare to Start

By the Associated Press

Two expeditions to the north—one headed by Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan and the other by Capt. Bob Bartlett—will get under way from New England harbors within the next week to make important studies for the New England Museum of Natural History in Boston.

Commander MacMillan will sail from Boothbay Harbor, Maine, Saturday to study the movement of glaciers in Disko Bay off the west coast of Greenland, far within the Arctic Circle. Chan Waldron, Tufts College geology student, will be in charge of the study for the Museum.

Captain Bartlett will sail from Nantucket in the Morrissey Wednesday. With him will go John K. Howard, Jr., son of the Museum's President, and Dayid C. Nutt of Dartmouth College to gather arctic birds for the museum's collection. Mr. Howard has just completed his fifth form year at Groton School.

The MacMillan expedition, aboard the Bowdoin, will carry a valuable instrument known as the tavistock theodolite for accurate measurement of glacial movement. It was loaned by the Rice Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard.

Mr. Waldron will seek to learn whether the glaciers are advancing or receding and whether they move smoothly or in jerks, a question about which there is some controversy. The expedition will be gone 11 weeks.

Gala ceremonies have been scheduled for the MacMillan expedition's departure, with Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine and authors Richard Hallett and Lowell Thomas scheduled to speak.

Tolerance Established As Kiwanian Keynote

Wider horizons opened today by such inventions as the radio, motion picture and airplane, and by cheaper and quicker travel, call for wider interests and wider understanding on the part of citizens of the 20th century world, Roe Fulkerson, nationally known humorist, declared today in the final address of the 23rd annual convention of Kiwanis International.

"Unless we can see the virtues in religions and races other than our own," said Mr. Fulkerson, "we are not big enough for today's widened horizons."

"Kiwanians have no bigger job," he added, "than to inculcate, by precept and example, religious and racial toleration."

H. G. Hatfield, retiring International President of Kiwanis, presided at the final session of the convention, which has been attended by 5,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada. The invocation this morning was pronounced by Francis Lyster Jandron, a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Awards were announced today in the Kiwanis Achievement Contest for community and civic service programs of individual clubs. More than 1,750 clubs entered the contest.

The Montreal club was honored for its work with under-privileged children. The Englewood, Chicago, club's work with needy children was also recognized. Monroe, and Raymond, Wash., were commended for vocational training, citizenship training and work with children needing assistance.

An effective way of promoting good citizenship, the Kiwanis were told yesterday by John Boyle of Chester, Pa., is to establish community forums. Such forums, he said, "permit all sections of the community to hear both sides of questions of community, state, national and international importance."

Mark A. Smith, Director of the Georgia Education Association, decried a tendency to decrease school budgets, which, he said, is widespread. "It is the educated person who creates wealth," he asserted.

Honorary Degrees Awarded At Harvard to 12 Recipients

Twelve honorary degrees were conferred by James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, at the Commencement exercises today in Sever Quadrangle in the presence of 6,000 special guests, alumni, students, members of the faculty, and members of the graduating classes. The recipients and their degrees follow:

Walter B. Briggs, until recently Associate Librarian of the Harvard College Library, Master of Arts; "an officer of the College Library during four decades, to all who seek knowledge among our books a patient and kindly guide."

Bruce Rogers of New Fairfield, Conn., designer of books, advisor to the Harvard University Press, Master of Arts: "a skilled designer of the printed page, Advisor to the Press in both this University and in the ancient Cambridge across the sea."

Endicott Peabody, Headmaster of Groton School, Doctor of Laws; "the builder of a famous School, a master honored and revered by generations of devoted pupils." Today's degree is the second Mr. Peabody has received from Harvard University. He is one of but five men since 1900 who have received two honorary degrees from the University.

Wallace B. Donham, Dean of the Harvard Business School, Doctor of Laws; "a man of business turned educator; his originality and daring have shown us how a University should educate the business man."

Percy W. Bridgman, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, at Harvard University, Doctor of Science; "an experimentalist who transforms stubborn matter by high pressures; a logician who alters physical theory by acute analysis."

William Emerson, Dean of the School of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Doctor of Arts; "an educational statesman in the field of architecture, administrator and teacher at the Institute of Technology, our distinguished neighbor."

George A. Reisner, Professor of Egyptology of Harvard University, Doctor of Letters: "Egyptologist without equal; a relentless excavator, he recaptures for this age the glories of a distant past."

Wallace Notestein, Sterling Professor of English History at Yale University, Doctor of Letters: "a critical historian of the Stuart Parliaments; his accomplishment of a great task puts before us the significant record of the first triumphs of the House of Commons."

Hans Zinsser, Charles Wilder Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology at Harvard University, Doctor of Science: "a dynamic teacher whose vision extends beyond his laboratory; a famed investigator of the secret ways of man's microscopic enemies." Dr. Zinsser also received a Doctor of Science degree at Yale University yesterday.

Howard W. Odum, Dean of the School of Public Administration at the University of North Carolina, Doctor of Laws: "a pioneer surveyor of the modern South, from an academic vantage point he directs and inspires a vigorous attack on the social problems of tomorrow."

Charles F. Kettering, Engineer, President of General Motors Research Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, Doctor of Science: "an Engineer in the great American tradition, an inventor whose imagination has quickened both industry and science."

Learned Hand, Judge of the United States Circuit Court in New York, Doctor of Laws; "a Judge worthy of his name, judicial in his temper, profound in his knowledge; a philosopher whose decisions affect a nation."

Low-Cost Housing Project For Hartford, Conn., Is Near

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22—A Government-aided low-cost housing project for Hartford may become an actuality this summer. The City has appointed its Municipal Housing Authority. The United States Housing Authority has earmarked $4,500,000 for Hartford, if the City meets qualifications. This week Federal representatives are in the City viewing possible sites. On July 10 the Common Council will meet to consider action to exempt the project from taxation and to contribute City funds toward maintenance of the proposed structures.

The meeting of the Council should be the turning point in deciding whether Hartford goes ahead with the slum-clearance and low-cost housing program. The City's application for a loan of 90 per cent of the cost of the project must be in the hands of the FHA on the same date the Council meets. Action by the Council to meet the City's financial obligations in the project would clear the way for approval of the loan in Washington.

Location of the project is understood to have been practically decided by the local Authority, although information is being withheld until options can be obtained on the properties that would have to be purchased. General expectation is that any low-cost housing project would be located on the City's East Side, near the Connecticut River, where old tenements crowd close to tobacco warehouses, coal yards, produce markets and the "factories" where women make cheap dresses.

There are a few large factories in this section of the City, notably the Colt's Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, but the progress of industry has taken other big plants to outlying locations where space is not at such a premium.

Two floods, in 1936 and 1938, have inundated parts of this East Side, followed by depressed real estate values and condemnation by the City of some of the buildings formerly used for dwellings. A dike now being built along the river will mean an end to the floods, and give a chance for construction of better dwellings than the river-front has seen for generations.

For the first time in the history of the Connecticut State Police Department, officers are going up next month for competitive examinations on which will be based promotion to higher posts. The State Personnel Department will hold examinations first for the position of Sergeant. Later will come examinations for Lieutenants. For two years all new positions as troopers have been filled from merit lists, but these are the first promotions to be made in the Department since the merit system was enacted into Connecticut law. About 80 troopers are expected to take tests for the jobs as Sergeant.

Members of the Connecticut League of Women Voters, holding their biennial symposium on the Legislature, heard from John J. Egan, Labor Lobbyist, that lobbying is a legitimate function, helpful not only to those who hire the lobbying done but to the members of the General Assembly. Mr. Egan is Secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor and as skillful a lobbyist as any now practicing at the Connecticut Capitol. This year, lobbyists who received money for their services were required to register, under a new law. They are now filing statements of the amounts of money they received, most of them fees of $100 or $200.

NLRB Auto Action First of Its Kind

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22 (AP)—Three Providence automobile dealers whose employees have been involved in the automobile mechanics' strike here were summoned late yesterday by the National Labor Relations Board to appear at a hearing June 29 at the Federal Building to answer to complaints that they have refused to bargain collectively.

The cases are believed to be the first in the country under which action has been taken against retail automobile dealers by the NLRB, the Board having previously taken a position of doubt as to the dealers' status in interstate commerce.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 22 (AP)—A brief strike of approximately 300 New Hampshire truck drivers came to an end today with the signing of contracts for higher wages. The owners were given until July 1 to compute back wages due the men from Jan. 25, date of the Arbitration Board award, and were allowed 10 weeks in which to pay them.

Man in America Moved Back To 10,000 to 25,000 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22—Definite geological evidence that human beings dwelt in North America between 10,000 and 25,000 years ago, was presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science today, by Prof. Kirk Bryan and Dr. Louis L. Ray, of Harvard.

They disclosed they had been able to date the now famous Lindenmeier site in northeastern Colorado, excavated by the Smithsonian Institution during the past five years, as equal in age to the third Wisconsin glacial substage at the end of the glacial advance. This is known from other geological evidence to have occurred 25,000 years ago.

The ancient site is believed to have been a hunting bivouac of Indian-like people. Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts Jr., of the Bureau of American Ethnology there uncovered a large number of peculiarly shaped stone points associated with bones of an extinct variety of bison and other creatures long since extinct in North America. Elsewhere similar stone points, probably spear heads, have been found associated with mammoth bones. Presumably the so-called "Folsom man" trailed bison herds as they browsed in lush pastures found in summer in the wake of retreating glaciers.

Dr. Roberts has returned to Colorado and expects to complete his excavations there this summer. Folsom and Folsom-like artifacts are found scattered over most of the United States east of the Rockies, but everywhere else the finds are on the surface and the individual objects are widely scattered. Thus it is impossible to fix them in any geological setting by which an approximate date can be given them. Presumably they were lost or discarded by wandering hunters.

At the Lindenmeier site, however, there is no doubt but that a considerable number of these mysterious human beings camped for extended periods, season after season.

No objects of human craftsmanship now known on the American continent can definitely be stated to be older than the Folsom objects, although a number of claims have been made, and it is entirely possible that Folsom man was preceded on the continent by people of similar blood.

New Connolly Charges Hinted

John Patrick Connolly, Clerk of Suffolk Superior Court, may face additional charges to those now registered against him.

Mr. Connolly is already charged by the Boston Bar Association of extorting a campaign fund from his employees, of having traffic charges "fixed" in other courts, and of similar irregularities.

As yet, no lawyer has made an appearance in behalf of Mr. Connolly. But yesterday, the Bar Association Counsel, Reuben C. Lurie, was joined by Arthur J. Santry. The Bar Association recently filed a petition for Mr. Connolly's removal and the case is scheduled for hearing next Monday.

Squalus Structural Failure?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 22—Four days of testimony before the Naval Court of Inquiry into the sinking of the submarine Squalus off here May 23 have indicated that officers and members of the crew performed their functions efficiently during the vessel's final dive.

Every statement of the 33 surviving officers and men has given the impression that the usual steps in preparation for a dive were made—but that something went wrong with the machinery, as a result of which water entered and sent the ship to the bottom.

An example of this was the statement today of Harold C. Preble, a civilian expert in submarine construction and one of three non-Navy men who survived the disaster, regarding the Squalus' main air induction valve:

"There's no doubt in my mind that it was closed, and I don't believe it is possible for it to have come open. Some part of the mechanism must not have been functioning."

Questions put to Mr. Preble and the other witnesses indicated the Court of Inquiry is seriously considering the possibility of structural failure. There has been no mention by the Court or by any witness of the possibility of sabotage, and this does not appear to be regarded as in the least likely by Navy men.

As for the possibility the inrushing water might have been shut off by use of manual valves inside the hull, Mr. Preble said today it would be impossible to get near one of the valves, because a man would be swept away by the water. He recommended a change in future submarine design to correct this.

The Court was told by Allen C. Bryson, Machinist's Mate, stationed at a telephone in the forward battery room, that he heard an unidentified member of the crew say over the telephone soon after the trial dive began: "Take her up, the induction is open."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair this afternoon and early tonight, followed by cloudy late tonight; Friday showers; gentle to moderate variable and northerly winds, shifting to south and southwesterly Friday.

Central New England on Saturday: Probably fair weather and normally mild.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Friday showers, slightly cooler on the east coast Friday.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy with showers Friday and in north portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy with showers Friday and in north portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday local showers; slightly warmer in northwest portion tonight.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy, warmer in north portion tonight; Friday local showers.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday local showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds tonight shifting to south and southwest on Friday; weather partly overcast tonight; showers on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	84	Minneapolis	66	68
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	76	92
Chicago	72	88	New York	72	86
Denver	46	70	Norfolk	78	84
Helena	50	70	Philadelphia	70	88
Kansas City	66	80	St. Louis	72	90
Los Angeles	60	74	San Francisco	54	72
Miami	78	88	Washington	74	86

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T. June 22.
B—Maximum, June 21.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:07 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Friday, 4:26 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

May Employment Indicates Gains

A marked rise in employment and wages in Massachusetts in May, compared to the same month a year ago, was indicated in a report issued by the State Department of Labor and Industries today.

In 1,815 representative manufacturing plants, the report stated, the number of wage earners was up 9.1 per cent and total wages were up 15.9 per cent.

Comparing the figures for the week ending May 15 with those of the week ending April 15 this year, however, there was a decrease of 1.9 per cent in the number employed and of 1.8 per cent in total wages.

Distribution Delayed

Distribution of $9,600,000 from the State Highway Fund to the 351 cities and towns to cut local tax rates will be delayed for several days because of failure to obtain certification from the State Public Works Department of State highway mileage in the various municipalities.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Yoxel Boy," by Lew Brown. Featuring Jack Pearl, Buddy Ebsen, Judy Canova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"The Trial of Dr. Beck," by Hughes Allison. Presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Adolphe Menjou in "King of the Turf." 3:55, 6:40, 9:40. Also "King of Chinatown," with Anna May Wong and Akim Tamiroff. 1:50, 5:06, 8:05.

Normandie—
"Love Affair," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Hold That Coed," with Lionel Barrymore.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn," with Mickey Rooney. Also "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Kid From Kokomo," featuring Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris, Joan Blondell and May Robson. Fenway: 3:55, 6:35, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "The Streets of New York," with Jackie Cooper. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m, 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Juarez," with Paul Muni and Bette Davis. Scollay, 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Unmarried," featuring Helen Twelvetrees. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Prison Without Bars," featuring Corinne Luchaire. Also "Some Like It Hot."

Trans-Lux—
"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Charles Laughton and Clark Gable. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:30, 9. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Uptown—
"The Return of the Cisco Kid," with Warner Baxter. 1:45, 5:20, 8:50. Also "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell," with Don Ameche and Loretta Young. 3, 6:35, 10:05. Tomorrow: "The Gracie Allen Murder Case," featuring Gracie Allen. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward Robinson.

Fine Arts—
"Three Waltzes," starring Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30. Also "New England Yesterday and Today." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Captain Fury," featuring Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20. State: 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:05. Also "6,000 Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. State: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Repertory—
"Arkansas Traveler," with Bob Burns and Mary Carlisle. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with W. William. Tomorrow: "Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. Also "Little Miss Roughneck," with Edith Fellows.

Coolidge Corner—
"Alexander Graham Bell." 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also "The Return of the Cisco Kid," with Warner Baxter, Lynn Barri, and Cesar Romero. 1:50, 5, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Peg of Old Drury," featuring Anna Neagle and Cedric Hardwicke. Also "Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick.

Tremont—
"Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," featuring Irene Dunne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"The Mikado," with Kenny Baker and stars and chorus from the D'Oyly Carte Company, including Jean Colin and Martyn Green. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "For Love of Money," with June Lang and Robert Kent. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

RKO Boston—
"The Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 10:55 a. m. 1:40, 5:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Winner Take All." 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:10, 8:55.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan in Reno," with Sidney Tole. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. "Rural Hungary." "Devil Drivers," "Inside Baseball," "Ray Whitley's Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Temples of Tunis." "Donald's Lucky Day." "Tax Troubles." Floyd Gibbons' Third Story. "The Haunted House," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Joan Crawford in "Ice Follies of 1939." 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Huckleberry Finn," starring Mickey Rooney. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30—
Arthur Fiedler, conductor
REQUEST PROGRAMME (Repeated)
"Pomp and Circumstance." March ..... Elgar
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Largo ..... Handel
Ouverture Solennelle. "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Liebestraum ..... Liszt-Herbert
Bolero ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
The Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Encores:
Introduction to Act III. "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
"Jealousy." Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
"Hora Staccato" ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
The Flight of the Bumble Bee ..... Rimsky-Korsakov

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Alcorn Attacks Defense Motions

WATERBURY, Conn., June 22 (AP)—Special Prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn, attacking defense motions to dismiss conspiracy charges against Mayor Frank Hayes and 22 others on trial in the Waterbury "million-dollar" fraud case, asserted today that "the evidence is overwhelming, complete and true" and "every man here is guilty of the offense he is charged."

Mr. Alcorn, atttempting to meet a defense claim that the State had failed to prove the existence of a single general conspiracy, asserted: "The mutual purpose was to cheat and defraud the city which was done to the extent of $3,500,000 that we know of."

The prosecutor named Mayor Hayes, Carl D. Olsen, former Waterbury banker, and George H. Kinsley, New York auditor, as the "original conspirators" who, he charged, "formed the triangle" which for eight years "emptied" the city treasury by their "close co-operation."

Adult Education Center Election

Robert H. Loomis was elected President of the Boston Center for Adult Education at the meeting of the board just held. Mr. Loomis, President of Loomis, Sayles, Inc., of 140 Federal street, was Chairman of the drive of the Center last month for the new building and equipment fund.

Mrs. Somers H. Sturgis of Cambridge, who was Chairman of the Women's Division in the drive, and Miss Frances G. Curtis of Mt. Vernon street and Manchester, Chairman of Special Gifts, were elected First and Third Vice-Presidents, respectively, for the coming year.

Other officers serving for 1939-40 are F. Frank Vorenberg of the Gilchrist Company, Second Vice-President; George W. Parker of West Newton, Secretary; Francis H. Russell of 18 Tremont street, Treasurer, and Miss Dorothy Hewitt of Cambridge, re-elected Director of the Center which has just begun its first series of summer courses, including outdoor sessions in painting on the Esplanade.

Progress of Federal Artists

The Arts in Boston

In these days when the Federal Art Project is in peril, and anxiety prevails as to the threatening termination of government patronage, it is wise for the WPA to show actual proof of the advantages which accrue to the artist when he is assured a living wage. At 77 Newbury Street an exhibition is being shown which aims to prove how the artist has thrived through his membership in the WPA.

Each painter is represented by two pictures, one executed a year or more ago, the other his latest effort. In every group, it is possible for us to observe some change resulting from a maturing technique and a more experienced outlook. While, in some instances, we may not consider that the change is one of progress, there is at least the revelation of a critical and growing conviction. The artist is never static. His convictions change, and the outward circumstances of environment change, and he, sometimes unwittingly, keeps altering.

The artists in the Massachusetts Project have benefited by guidance, intelligent supervision, and criticism. It is obvious in the current exhibition at 77 Newbury Street that they have been eager to do their best. Some pictures, such as the Index of Design reproductions of early American handicraft, show very clearly indeed how the craftsman has increased his skill so that his renderings are more faithful.

The pictures by the creative artists show another kind of skill. In some instances we find the artist improving in the direction of economic use of the medium; in others we discern a refined handling of the factors of design, so that it is more subtle, more dynamic, more distinctive. Some artists have come out into the light from dark and turgid palettes; some have learned to appreciate the importance of texture as it is contrived abstractly. Seeing such an exhibit as a whole, we are inclined to say that with the passage of time, any artist deserving that label manages to communicate his thought with greater clarity and conviction.

Such a display as this could rarely be offered in the ordinary channels of art exhibiting. The Federal Art Project has had an opportunity to make many experiments, comparisons, blunders. The extent of its significance cannot yet be estimated. **D. A.**

'Three Waltzes'

With Viennese music as a background and Paris as setting, "Three Waltzes" at the Fine Arts swings tunefully if uneventfully through three generations, setting forth Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay as a romantic pair of the 60's, at the beginning of the present generation, and at approximately the present time. Both of them are practiced entertainers. But it may be suspected that a larger part of the entertainment comes from the music of Johann Strauss, pere and fils, as it has been arranged and elaborated by Oscar Straus.

The story of parted lovers, whose descendents carry on the romantic tradition, is a familiar one on the theater and in the movies. In the present instance a stage version of the plot has already been seen here in an American adaptation of the original French operetta. Not that it greatly matters, for the ingredients of such trifles count less than the manner in which they are set forth. In this instance it is the French style in its artificialities and occasionally its unconventionalities.

Miss Printemps and Mr. Fresnay do not reach any new dramatic peaks. But they float along as amiably as the story will let them (1) as a dancer and an army officer, who part because she does not want him to sacrifice his career; (2) as a Parisian man-about-town and actress, son and daughter of the first couple, who separate because she is unwilling to give up the stage; (3) as an insurance agent and movie actress, grandson and granddaughter of the original pair, who disagree vigorously but manage to reach a happy romantic conclusion for the fadeout.

The third episode is the most amusing but not the most musical of the three. It leans noticeably on satire at the expense of the movie studios. Henri Guisol has a considerable role as the impresario Brunner. There are various others who represent persons of high or low degree. For those unfamiliar with French there are English subtitles. **E. F. M.**

Plays and Players

"Outward Bound" for Boston

Sutton Vane's play, "Outward Bound," which was revived in New York last December and is still running there, will come to Boston next season as one of the Theater Guild's and American Theater Society's subscription offerings. Laurette Taylor will go on tour with the play.

Miss Natwick at Marblehead

The North Shore Players have made arrangements for Mildred Natwick to co-star with Douglass Montgomery in "Autumn Crocus" at Marblehead during the week of July 31.

Wilder for Dennis

"Our Town" is announced for the Cape Playhouse at Dennis during the week of July 31 with Thornton Wilder in the cast. Several members of the original company are expected for the production.

Nantasket Boat Crash Is Probed

Investigation was started today into the crash of the Nantasket Line steamer Nantasket yesterday, into India Wharf. Instead of halting at Rowe's Wharf, according to custom on arrival from Nantasket and Hull, the excursion boat swept by, to plow into adjoining India Wharf.

A hearing was opened by the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation this morning in the Appraisers Stores building on Atlantic Avenue. Testimony was taken during the day from engine room and deck officers on watch at the time. Inspectors from the Bureau examined the steamer, lying at the Chelsea plant of the Boston Drydock Company, and found that all the damage appeared to be above the waterline.

A complete stenographic report of the hearing, together with recommendations of local officials of the Bureau, will be forwarded to Washington, where a finding will be made.

Auto Excise Tax Dodgers Are Few

Only 77 automobile registrations out of 11,352 listed have been revoked for non-payment of excise taxes so far this year, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported today.

Under a law passed last year—designed to strengthen excise tax collections—the Registrar is required to revoke registration within 30 days from the time he receives complaints from local tax collectors, if the bills are not then paid.

With the exception of Worcester, most of the complaints so far have come from small communities, Mr. Goodwin said.

Homer Loring

Homer Loring, formerly of Newton, who passed on recently in New York, was a former Chairman of the Board of the Boston & Maine Railroad. He also had served as chairman of the Republican Campaign Fund Committee, was President of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and was a director in many Massachusetts corporations.

Women to Use Naval Y. M. C. A.? That's the Talk

Interested groups connected with the Charlestown Navy Yard met with Miss Eleanor Wilson of San Diego yesterday and today to discuss the possibility of adapting to the naval community here a plan that is being carried out with great success by the Naval Y. M. C. A. in San Diego. A year ago, under Miss Wilson's direction, the experiment was begun in San Diego of opening the facilities of the Naval Y. M. C. A. to the service men's wives.

"And the response has been overwhelming," Miss Wilson told this writer. "You see," she explained, "up until now there has been no organized attempt to meet the many needs of these women who form a large transient community in all the naval ports."

Moving from port to port as their husbands are transferred, they do not feel a part of any settled community and they have had no place they could call their own to turn for information about places to live, for instance, or schools for their children, or any of countless questions strangers in a new city need to ask.

The Naval Y. M. C. A. in San Diego is now serving as a clearing house for such information. In addition, classes have been organized with instructors from the surrounding community. One of the most popular, they have found, is that in consumer education, for these women, who move from place to place too often to get acquainted with the best places to buy, must learn to know values if they are to manage on the very low salaries that their husbands mostly receive.

No longer does the Naval Y. M. C. A. building in San Diego stand idle during most of the day, nor will similar buildings in other ports if Miss Wilson's enthusiasm is any indication of how the idea is catching on of putting them to work.

Miss Wilson is the only woman secretary in the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Department, but she predicts that this will not be the case much longer. In addition to her work as Family Service Director of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., Miss Wilson serves as their national representative on the board of the Navy Wives Club, and she has just finished her term as Junior President of the California Women's Clubs.

Auto Insurance Bill Disfavored

Efforts to establish special compulsory automobile insurance rates for persons considered "bad risks" failed yesterday, when the House of Representatives voted to refer the proposal to the 1941 Legislature.

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, one of the chief opponents of the plan, urged the members of the Legislature to defeat it as it was just "another raid upon the motorist."

One of Registrar Goodwin's strongest objections to the measure was that the determination of "bad risks" must necessarily come from the insurance companies. As these companies pay out millions of dollars in "nuisance claims" every year on cases where there may be no liability rather than take them to court, which would be more expensive, the innocent drivers in these cases could just as easily be classed as "bad risks," he stated.

Boston Juniors Get C. of C. Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., June 22—The Boston Junior Association of Commerce yesterday was granted a charter by the twentieth annual Convention of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, in session here. Gordon Speedie, President, got credentials to represent the Boston Chamber officially at all sessions. He is the only delegate from New England and officially represents the Massachusetts State Junior Chamber of Commerce, as well as Boston.

The granting of the Boston Charter, the last major City in the Country to get one, brought the membership in the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce up to 640 units in all of the 48 States and Alaska and Hawaii. The forty-eighth State also was officially accepted today when Delaware was granted its Charter by Convention action.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station W1XAL: Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m) and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m., services 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays—Station W1XAL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 15.13mc (19.8m), 2:30 and 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Friday, June 23

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:45 p. m.—"Truths Behind the Headlines." Ralph M. Blagden.
8:00 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
8:30 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation"

Harvard's Great Confetti Battle Is Over

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Class Day Exercises on Soldiers Field

Upper shows confetti battle, which included ribbon a nd paper streamers, and the lower members of the Class of 1919 arriving on the field in Tallyho.

Harvard Alumni, 'Key' Men on Air

Radiocasts of the Harvard Alumni Association this afternoon, and of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa literary exercises tomorrow morning, will be transmitted over the non-commercial shortwave station W1XAL of Boston.

The Alumni Association meeting, on the afternoon of Commencement Day, will include addresses by Hugh McK. Landon, of Indianapolis, President of the Harvard Alumni Association; James B. Conant, President of Harvard; Governor Saltonstall, and three of the recipients of honorary degrees awarded that morning.

The Phi Beta Kappa literary exercises tomorrow morning in Sanders Theater will include an oration by Herbert Agar, Pulitzer Prize winner in history, and associate editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and a poem by John Crowe Ransom, Professor of Poetry at Kenyon College. Judge Learned Hand of New York City, President of the Harvard Chapter, will conduct the exercises.

The ceremony will be preceded by the annual business meeting of the honor society in Harvard Hall, when the members will elect officers for the year and add honorary members. Announcement of the annual prize essay for publication will be made at that time. Following the exercises in Sanders Theater, the Society will hold its annual dinner in the Fogg Museum of Art. The speakers will be Dr. James P. Baxter, President of Williams College, and Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, who is also President of the Boston Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"...
5:15 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
5:30 "Just Dogs"	"Variations": music ..	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie" ...	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review....
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review ...
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45 Speaker; music ..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" ...	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orch. ...	News commentator	Dinner Dance Music....
7:15 M. Malneck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch ...	"Vocal Varieties"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Benny Goodman's Orch.	News dramatizations ...	"The Green Hornet";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	Goldman Band Concert.	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	Legion speaker .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Subsidized Housing" ..	Vallee Hour: Dorothy	Sport reports	Federal Housing talk
8:15 Betty Garde: K.	Concert Internationale	Lamour; Doc Rockwell;	Sport reports	"Waltz Tempos" .....
8:30 Colton in sketch;	"It's Up to You"; Dale	Lou Holtz; Dagenham	"The First Offender";	"Waltz Tempos" .....
8:45 songs; orchestra ..	Baxter, m. c.; guests..	Pipers; orchestra	dramatization	Education speaker ....
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Kirke Mechem's "John	"Good News of 1939";	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:15 teur hour	Brown"; dramatization	Connie Boswell, Tony	Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Kirke Mechem's "John	Martin songs; Frances	"Sinfonietta" with	"Melodies of the Music
9:45 teur hour	Brown"; dramatization	Arms, comedy; orch.	Alfred Wallenstein ...	Masters" .....
10:00 New York Philhar-	Negro Political Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Mauretania relay: Glen	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:15 monic Symphony:	noted speakers	Jack Oakie; Alice Ehl	Gray's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch
10:30 soloists; chorus ..	Benny Goodman's Orch.	ers; Harry Carey	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service .....
10:45 Speech Tournament	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Music Maids; orch.	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts: news ...	News; sports; weather..	News Service	loists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Swinging Strings" ...
11:30 Charles Baum's Or	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	California Ramblers ...
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	News Service .....

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes" ..
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local News; weather...	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes" ..
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes" ..
8:45 Shopping talk	"The Woman Buys".....	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes" ..
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale ..	"Variations"	Music; King George	Farm and Home News
9:15 King George from	"As You Like It".....	Food News	from London, England	Studio speaker .....
8:45 London, England.	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings" ...	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Edw. MacHugh, hymns..	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"Central City"; sketch	Consumers' program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Poetry and organ.....	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	Jack Berch's Boys.....	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White"	Network speakers	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program ..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch.	"Tonics by Tinney"...	Jean Harper, songs ...
11:15 Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch .	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidzer	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Highlights, Halftones ..	News Service .....
12:00 Commentator	News; talk; musicale ..	"The Carters"; sketch..	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James" ...	Noonday Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 "Helen Trent" ...	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides.
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	John Kiley, baritone ..
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Orchestra ..	News Service	Women's Clubs News ..	"The Monitor News" ..
1:15 "Life Beautiful" ..	Your Farm Reporter	"Don Artiste," pianist.	"Musical Salute to	"Musical Mailbox" ..
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Boston"	"Musical Mailbox" ..
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Vaughn Munroe, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Classical Album" .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ..	"Women in the Making	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	Sport reports	"Classical Album" .....
2:15 Dramatic sketch ..	of America"; drama ..	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Sport comment	"Classical Album" .....
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album" .....
2:45 "Girl Marries"	American Library Assn.	Betty Crocker	Sport comment	News Service .....
3:00 News Service	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports .....
3:15 Bill Elliot, songs..	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30 Buffalo Summer	U. S. Navy Band.....	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports .....
3:45 Theater	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"...	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00 Mrs. Saltonstall ...	National Forensic League	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports .....
4:15 "Matinee Promen-	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30 ade"; vocalist	Club Matinee: variety..	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports .....
4:45 Elon Boys	Club Matinee; news ...	"Midstream"; sketch ..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour ..	Barry McKinley, songs	Rhythmaires Orchestra.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"...
5:15 The Boston Hour ..	Xylophone soloist	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
5:30 "Tower Tempos" ...	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie" ...	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; musicale...	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous" ...	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news ...	"Buck Rogers"; sketch ..	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch. ...	News commentator	Dinner Dance Music...
7:15 "Lum and Abner"...	Yale-Harvard Regatta.	Hollywood comment	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	News Service .....
7:30 "All Hands on	Varsity Race	"Inside of Sports"...	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel".....
7:45 Deck"	"The ABC of NBC".....	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel".....
8:00 "First Nighter"	NBC Jamboree: solo-	Lucille Manners, so-	Sport reports	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15 drama	ists; orchestra	prano; Ross Graham,	Sport reports	"Front Page Drama"
8:30 Burns and Allen;	"Don't Forget"; quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Around the Town"...
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	program	Orchestra; chorus ...	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Around the Town"...
9:00 Raymond Paige, 99	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Hans Buchwald's Hour
9:15 Men and a Girl ...	vocalists; orchestra ..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	of Music .....
9:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Harry Hornick's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	"Take a Note"; soloists;	"Homespun Melodies"
9:45 sical Weekly	Felix Knight, tenor ..	dramatic sketch	orchestra	"Four Maestros" .....
10:00 "Grand Central	"1001 Wives"; dramatic	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	The Majestics; orch.
10:15 Station"; drama ..	sketch	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Detective O'Malley"	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Concressional Review	News Service .....
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Talk, Adult Education	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jan Garber's Orchestra	The Argentines; orch...
11:45 C. Calloway's Or...	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jan Garber's Orchestra	News Service .....

Harvard Holds Graduation With Traditional Ceremony

(Continued from Page 1)

Harvard Alumni Association in Sever Quadrangle, with addresses by Hugh McK. Landon '92, of Indianapolis, President of the Alumni Association; Dr. Conant, the Governor of Massachusetts, and three of the recipients of honorary degrees.

Women, as usual, were barred from the College Yard throughout Graduation Day, being allowed to witness only the morning and afternoon exercises in Sever Quadrangle.

Throughout the day Harvard observed historic rites linking the University with its beginnings 300 years ago as a small college of the American Colonies. These picturesque observances included the opening of the Graduation Exercises this morning by the High Sheriff of Middlesex County, Joseph M. McElroy; the seating of Dr. Conant in the ancient Tudor "President's" chair; the adherence to traditional forms of speech in presenting the candidates for degrees; and the Latin oration by a senior.

Although in its 303rd year, Harvard today held only its 288th Graduation Exercises. There were no such ceremonies in the college's first six years, until 1642; and owing to war, pestilence, and other causes, the exercises were occasionally skipped until 1781. But since that date, there has been a Graduation at Harvard every year.

Today's Commencement program opened at 9 o'clock when the Seniors assembled in front of Holworthy Hall in the oldest part of the Yard for a procession to the Memorial Church, where Dean Willard L. Sperry, Chairman of the Harvard Board of Preachers, conducted the Senior Class Chapel Service at 9:15 o'clock.

After the church service, the regular Commencement Procession formed at 9:45 a. m. In their caps and gowns, the members of the graduating classes of the college and the graduate schools, led by the band and the class officers, started from in front of Holworthy Hall at 10 o'clock, doffed their caps before the statue of John Harvard, founder, in front of University Hall, and then proceeded down the path which leads directly in front of Widener Library to Emerson Hall.

When the head of the procession reached the entrance to Sever Quadrangle, near Emerson Hall, the graduating students lined up on either side of the path, forming an aisle through which passed the remainder of the procession, headed by the University Marshal, Dr. Reginald Fitz '06, of Brookline, in full regalia.

In accordance with an ancient custom, symbolizing the historic ties between Harvard and Middlesex County, the High Sheriff, Mr. McElroy, called the morning exercises to order, striking the platform three times with his scabbard. Dean Sperry then offered prayer, and the University Choir, directed by Assistant Prof. George W. Woodworth, sang "Awake, Thou Wintry Earth."

Students Deliver

Then followed three "Commencement Parts," delivered by students graduating from Harvard with special honors. Richard B. Finn, '39, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., gave the Latin dissertation, "On the Highest Value of a Liberal Education"; Irving M. London '39, of Malden, Mass., gave a part entitled "The Jeffersonian Spirit in American Nationalism"; and Darwin C. Bronn, of San Francisco, Calif., graduating from the Graduate School of Business Administration, gave a part entitled "The Obligations of Business to Government."

Dr. Conant then awarded the degrees to students graduating from Harvard University. Class Marshals stepped to the platform to accept the degrees on behalf of the members of their various classes. In addition to the College, the Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences, Engineering, Education, Design, Business Administration, Public Health, Dentistry, Medicine, Law, and Divinity were represented. Certificates of completion of courses were awarded several weeks ago to Fellows of the Graduate School of Public Administration and of the Nieman Foundation in Journalism.

At this point, Dr. Conant presented the honorary degrees, and the exercises were closed with the singing of the Harvard Hymn.

From 12:15 to 1:30 p. m. the alumni spreads were held in the Yard, with reunion meetings in the older college dormitories located there. Large tents, open on one side, were set up in the Yard between Weld and Matthews halls and food was served from these tents to the general alumni body. Hundreds of folding chairs were placed on the lawns for those lunching.

Chorus Sang

Dr. Conant, the honorary degree recipients, and other distinguished guests, along with members of the governing boards of the university lunched in a separate marquee at the south end of Weld Hall, while the Class of 1914 held its 25th anniversary spread in the Straus Hall Quadrangle. During lunch the Alumni Chorus sang from the steps of University Hall in the center of the Yard.

The afternoon ceremonies of the Harvard Alumni Association began with the formation of a procession at the east end of Harvard Hall at 1:30 p. m. The organization of this parade was under the direction of Governor Saltonstall, Chief Marshal of the 25th year class.

Headed by the oldest alumni classes, the procession circled through the Yard and finally passed in review before Commencement dignitaries assembled on the steps of Widener Library.

The alumni entered Sever Quadrangle by sections, some between Emerson and Sever Hall, and others between Sever and Robinson Halls. Presiding over the assembly was Mr. Landon, President of the Alumni Association, who made the first address of the afternoon. Next Governor Saltonstall in a brief address conveyed the customary gift of the 25th anniversary class to the university. This gift usually averages each year from $100,000 to $150,000 which can be used by Harvard as it sees fit.

After addresses by several of the honorary degree recipients, President Conant addressed the alumni, reporting the major features of the Harvard year, and concluding with an anouncement of the gifts to the university this year. Concluding the afternoon ceremonies, Mr. Landon announced the results of the elections of Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, members of the Board of Overseers, and members of the Harvard Fund Council, balloting for which positions was held among the alumni this spring by mail.

Jail Fire Set, Judge Says

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Declaring "inadequacy and inefficiency of personnel in an emergency" was a chief contributing factor to the Worcester Jail fire in which three persons perished April 20, Judge Frank Riley says in his inquest report that he found nothing to warrant criminal action.

Finding that the fire broke out "not because of any defect in electrical equipment, but was started in some way by the inmate of the padded cell, probably in the use of matches," the judge said the freedom allowed in smoking and the use of matches undoubtedly was another contributing factor.

Fireproofing Blamed in Fire

CRANSTON, R. I. (AP)—Partitions in Roger Williams Manor, four-story apartment building which was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning, not only were not fire resistant, but actually added fuel to the blaze, Adolf O. Kurze, Cranston Building Inspector, testified at the inquest into the fire in which three persons perished.

Mr. Kurze expressed the opinion that Rhode Island building laws are inadequate because they do not specify the material with which corridors leading to fireproof staircases must be covered.

Fire Chief Daniel F. Young testified that one ladder truck, with 300 feet of extension ladders, did not go to the fire because it had been ordered out of commission, although it was in running order and could have been used in rescue work.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 23

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

AMUSEMENTS

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ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
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Lew Brown's Musical Comedy
"YOKEL BOY"
Jack Fearl—Buddy Ebsen—Judy Canova
Eve. 3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 85c, 55c.

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

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OVER WARD'S—STATIONERS

Looks Like the Crimson Oarsmen Are Due to Win Again—New Backstop for Boston

Crimson Varsity Is Favored Against Changed Eli Eight

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22—The quieting influence of the tall westerner, Tom Bolles, Harvard crew coach, prevails at Red Top today. Following the combination crew races late this afternoon, the freshmen, jayvee and varsity oarsmen of both the Harvard and Yale camps seek to occupy their thoughts with other than the coming encounters tomorrow.

Early last fall these oarsmen reported for duty and have spent many, many hours in their scantily clad costumes preparing for these objective races on the morrow. The mental strain is as much a part of the race as the muscular strain of rowing. And the soft confident smile of Bolles is comforting to these youngsters.

Yale Was Favored

Scanning the spirnt season record of the varsity crews might favor the Eli. Harvard went through the early stages an easy victor; but lost to Cornell and tied with Syracuse at Ithaca in the final race under questionable conditions. Yale was unbeaten, including a triumph over Cornell. Those records mean little or nothing here on the Thames for this is no sprint—it is a four-mile affair.

The most recent radical change in the Eli, as late as Tuesday, in which George Vietor replaced the ailing Charlie Ruprecht at No. 6 is not a move likely to keep Yale a favorite. Late changes shake confidence and smoothness in boats where smoothness is so essential. The prolonged absence of Ed Leader, due to illness, did not help the Yale chances either. As against this Harvard's progress has been steady with no changes in the varsity seating.

No Longer Even

The stake boats and lane markers are ready and many of the yachting flotilla are already anchored, but the scene up river, opposite the two camps is rather barren since most of the boats plan anchorage nearer to the finish, four miles below. Many of the so-called sightseeing yachts here are in readiness for races of their own the day following this regatta. Some of them will enter the ocean-going run to Annapolis, Md., and others will strive for honors in the Eastern Yacht Club run northward.

Only One Experienced

It would be nice at this time to picture this varsity four-mile race, the 77th between Harvard and Yale, as an even affair. But experienced oarsmen and rowing critics are too mindful of the Eli handicap to muse on anything other than an heroic effort of the Yales to make the race even close.

No boat can engage in its first four-mile encounter against a boat of considerably more experience when, in its shell, it has only one man acquainted with the rigors of four-mile rowing. Fred Cross, No. 3 in the Yale boat, has rowed a four-mile race and the others have done no better than two in competition.

Headed For Henley

The late shifts of the Eli, influence the plan to increase the annual Harvard-Yale jayvee race to one of three miles. In so doing the jayvee oarsmen will train for three miles during the Gales Ferry and Red Top training period and then a necessary shift will find substitute oarsmen prepared for at least a little more toward four miles than a mere two. Vietor, the new Yale man, is a good oarsman but has not had what could be considered proper preparation for four miles.

Harvard, of course, is determined to out-row the Eli over the four-mile race, but will not stop there. And by not stopping there we do not mean continuing on after the finish flag such as the Yales did one year. We mean that the Crimson will continue training, shifting Bill Rowe the stroke oar to permit Jack Wilson to take over and then sail on the 28th for England and the British Henley.

Olympics Just Ahead

This path of the Crimsons, beyond the Yale race, is encouraging to those of foresight, contemplating a Harvard shell in the coming 1940 Olympics at Helsingfors, Finland. Yale, too, might have such plans for Ed Leader is building a crew that could be aiming for the future, what with sophomores and juniors making up the major seating of the shell.

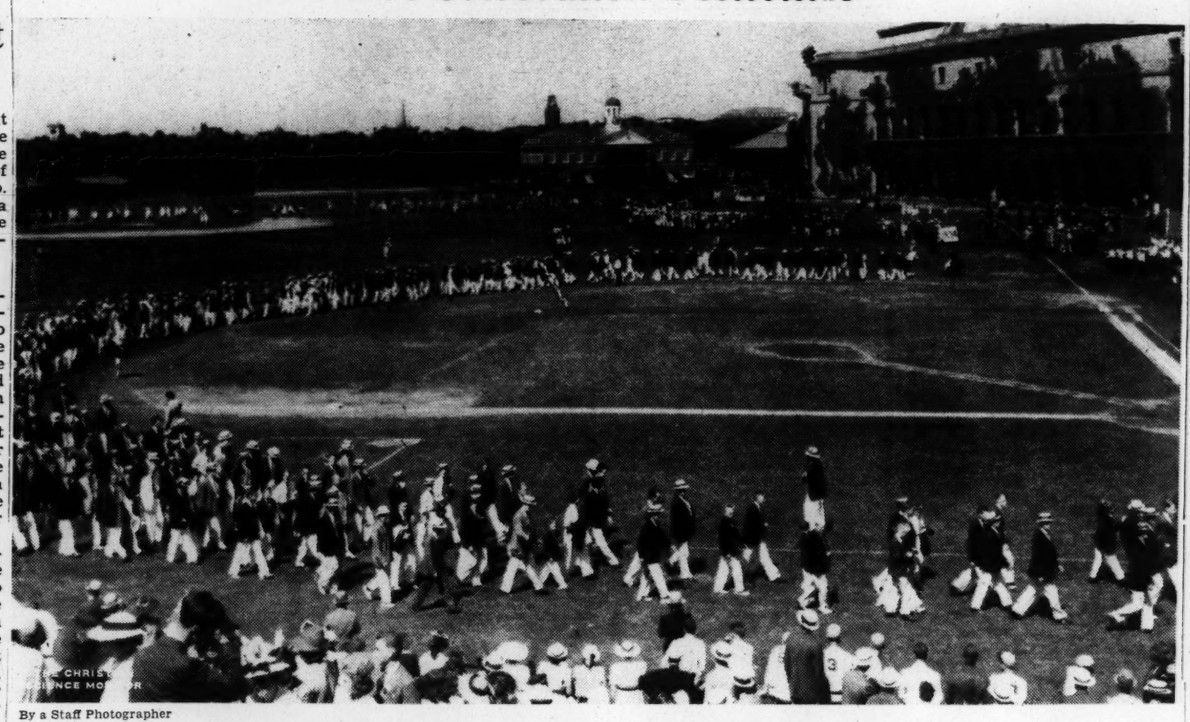
Anyway, this race is only hours away and the coaches have done all that can be done. The oarsmen are ready, the referee is ready and some thousands of more than mildly interested spectators are coming by land and water for the regatta than compares favorably in prominence to that of the Oxford-Cambridge affair in England, the oldest college boat race in the world.

Observation Train

The freshmen open festivities tomorrow morning followed by the jayvees, the yearlings rowing at 9:15 (Eastern Standard Time) and the junior varsity boats 30 minutes later. The varsity shells will be sent away at 6:15 from Bartlett's Cove.

The New Haven railroad has several booked trains from New York and Boston to New London and return. The morning races will be observed from an Observation Train leaving the New London station at 8:55 (E. S. T.) and the evening races at 5:45 p. m.

Pre-Celebration Festivities



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard alumni groups parading before the Crimson varsity defeated Yale in baseball yesterday 8 to 1 to sweep the two-game series and tie Cornell for the Eastern Intercollegiate League baseball title. Yale and Harvard meet in a third encounter at New London tomorrow, but the Crimson already has won the honors.

Two Pitchers Share Glory Of Harvard Win Over Yale

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard today was singing the praises of two varsity baseball pitchers who combined to give the Crimson its first series victory over the Blue of Yale in seven years.

Not since the days of Charlie Devens, the all-around athlete who turned to professional ball for a while, has Harvard been able to measure Yale on the diamond. In that 1932 series, although the Elis won the first game at New Haven, Devens came back to Soldiers Field to pitch the Cantabs to two victories over Johnny Broaca, who later worked for the Yankees.

This year's two pitching heroes were Harold Curtiss and Tom Healey, neither of whom looks especially like a pitcher, but who are just as effective when they are right as though they had the grace of a Walter Johnson.

Personal Win

Curtiss is the slim, apple-cheeked senior from Milford and Milton Academy who gave Yale seven hits in the opener at New Haven, did not yield a walk, and earned a 3-0 shutout. For him the win was almost a personal one, for two years ago the Elis had batted him from the box. Last year he appeared in the line-up on few occasions and this year his fortunes have been up and down. Tuesday, however, was his day and he made the most of it.

Healey is the stocky football tackle who puts 198 pounds of solid muscle into every pitch. He has a fairly fast ball and a good hook, but his main asset is control. Early this spring, especially during cold weather, he had that control and was proceeding to an outstanding league record until the appearance of warm weather. The high light of his early work was a one-hit performance against Columbia on a day when a biting wind blew over Soldiers Field, and a dull, leaden sky gave almost a hint of snow.

Healey Right

Yesterday, though, Tom was right. He refused to be disturbed even when his mates threatened to give the game away in the early innings. Altogether he yielded five hits—four singles, and one triple which came in the eighth inning when Harvard had a six-run lead. He gave but two walks, while striking out six, and contributed two single to the Crimson's 8-1 victory.

Outside of that bad second inning, when Yale scored its only run, and a miscue in the third, Harvard gave Healey errorless support. And as if to say they were sorry for the errors in the second, the boys came right back in their turn at bat to get five hits and three runs. The Crimson, in fact, got at least one hit in every inning for its total of 14 off the deliveries of Joe Wood, Jr., son of the Yale coach, and Dud Humphrey, who finished up the last two frames.

Gannett Outstanding

One of the best performances of the day was turned in by little Bobby Gannett in centerfield, who roved the pasture from east to west besides contributing three hits out of five times at the plate. He pulled down six Eli smashes, and almost made a shoestring catch of a low liner which went for a single. Ulysses Lupien, last year's captain and league batting champion, got two hits out of four at bats to bring his circuit average to .442 and win the George H. Blair Bat for the second year.

Other Harvard players to get more than one hit were Rud Hoye, the former Hun School star, and Healey. Bobby Fulton, catcher and most improved player on the squad, got three hits out of eight times up during the series to end the league season with the respectable average of .341.

The stands were a symphony of color as the graduates filled up the sections in their various costumes. The Class of 1914, incidentally, the class of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Pres. James B. Conant, sat directly behind the Yale bench and started off the game with a long Harvard cheer for Yale.

Dedham Has Two Harvards In Line-Up for Saturday

With the W. Cameron Forbes trophy looming large on the horizon, Dedham has fortified its ranks in preparation for what will be one of the liveliest polo contests of the season with Myopia Saturday on the latter's home field.

Particular interest attaches to this game at Hamilton, for the rivalry that has marked relations between the two teams has dominated New England polo during the past half-century.

The principal claim that Dedham now holds for an edge over Myopia is the addition to its ranks of Capt. R. Bennett Forbes, and Jack Lewis, both members of Harvard's outdoor varsity polo team. These players, having just returned from their intercollegiate championship defeat against Yale at Burnt Mills, will bolster the sagging Dedham line-up for the remainder of the season.

Red Sox Sign Young Catcher From Oakland High School

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A tall, well-built youngster from sunny California, wearing a big number 15, was working out with the Red Sox at Fenway Park today. In fact, he will be until the end of the current home stand. The boy is Ed McGah, a catcher by trade, and although his name will not be apparent in box scores this year, he may eventually become an important cog in the baseball machine owned and operated by Tom Yawkey.

McGah joined the Sox yesterday, after riding the pullmans for better than three days, and lost no time in getting to work. After taking hitting drill with the pitchers and reserves, Ed donned the mask and protector and caught batting practice for the regulars. And he looked very good behind the plate.

Berg Likes McGah

"Somebody has been teaching that boy how to catch," said Moe Berg, the learned coach and backstop of the Boston club. "He squats in back of that hitter better than any young catcher I've ever seen. Have you ever noticed how most young receivers stand stiff-legged, bent over at the waist? Well, look at McGah. He has good style back there and he's just out of high school."

McGah (pronounced McGaw) only recently graduated from Roosevelt High School in Oakland and was sent to the Red Sox by Earl Sheely, who played first base for the old Braves back in 1931. Ed is 17 years of age, and bats and throws right-handed. In seven games with Roosevelt varsity this spring he batted a cool .438. Hughie Duffy, one of Joe Cronin's coaches, had an average like that a while back. McGah, although still strange at Fenway, managed to hit one ball against the fence in practice. He needs that valuable minor league seasoning, but in the raw the boy has the framework of a big leaguer.

Played Four Years

"Tell us something about yourself," Berg said when McGah returned to the dugout.

"Well, there isn't much to tell," the boy answered, grinning. "I played four years at Roosevelt because they let me play in my freshman year. They didn't have a varsity catcher, so they had to take me. We can only play seven games in school, but I played winter ball around Oakland and also on Sundays and holidays."

"What kind of a team did Roosevelt have?"

"We had a pretty good team," the youngster continued, watching Lefty Grove as he walked in from the outfield. "Our star pitcher will probably go with either the Yankees or Detroit. He's fast, but his small size is against him. The San Francisco club in the Coast League signed two of our boys, and I believe another is going with Cincinnati."

Farmed to Minors

Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox, said yesterday that McGah would stay with the team for a while, to get the "feel" of the American League, and later he will join one of the Boston farm clubs. Cronin and his assistants must decide where the Oakland rookie can be placed in the minors to best advantage.

Caught between the bases . . . Red Sox open a four-game series with the Chicago White Sox tomorrow, Ladies' Day . . . The Sept. 18 Monday game was moved up to make a double-header this coming Sunday . . . Cronin and his mates were baffled yesterday by the freshman pitching of Jack Kramer . . . Although they made 10 hits, the young right-hander left 12 runners stranded on the bases . . . It takes real pitching to blank the Sox in their own back yard . . . Joe Heving has appeared in 17 games, but yesterday marked his first start on the mound.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M. Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2100

Sporting Around the Hub

Tennis Takes Spotlight

Summer tennis, in bold tournament type, is slowly rounding into form, with probably the eye-opener occurring at the Longwood Cricket Club these days as the Girls' Intercollegiate Singles and Doubles Championships hold session. This is the 11th running of the tourney, a development of Mrs. George W. Wightman and the Longwood Cricket Club and annually sponsored by this ranking tennis organization, and as the case in the past, several of the young ladies entered give much promise towards future national distinction.

In the past intercollegiate girl champions have included several famous names. For instance, Marjorie Gladman, then of Southern California, and now Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, was the first crowned champion in 1929. Others are Josephine Cruickshank, California, Mary Greef, U. S. C., and Margaret Haskell, Bryn Mawr, who is in charge of the present tournament in the place of Mrs. Wightman, who usually is at its head.

* * *

The 14th annual Massachusetts State Tennis tournament for Boys and Girls, juniors in the singles, doubles and mixed doubles, begins next Monday at the Longwood Cricket Club.

By July 1, Massachusetts tennis will be in full swing with the Massachusetts State Open Singles and Doubles Tournament at the Worcester Tennis Club. Entries for this event close Friday, June 30, for the singles, and Saturday for the doubles.

* * *

Speaking of Worcester, "the heart of the Commonwealth" is the focal point of much sports interest this summer, what with the state open golf championship beginning there next Monday. Latest development in this tournament is the entry of Byron Nelson, current national favorite after his winning the National Open Championship last week with a double play-off.

* * *

Significant to the signing of Nelson is that it completes a long list of outstanding golfers in this 1939 running of the state open. The experts are now acclaiming this year's open the "finest ever."

* * *

Boston College's coaching school, which opens next Monday, features many prominent men in the world of sports. In the football classes, instructors listed are Frank Leahy, new coach at B. C., Dutch Meyer of Texas Christian, and Leahy's new assistants, McKeever and Druze. Others as professors are Frank Keaney, Coach of Rhode Island State basketball, Connie Mack, Freddie Maguire, B. C. baseball coach, and Eddie Collins.

* * *

Announcement last night that Ulysses Lupien would teach history and coach football and basketball at Rivers School came as a surprise to many who expected Harvard's basketball and baseball star to enter big league baseball ranks, probably with the Boston Red Sox. The announcement was made by Headmaster Clarence E. Allen of Rivers School.

* * *

Clyde A. Storer, of Chicago, President of the National Billiard Association, will meet local amateur and professional billiard players tonight at 8, at Hotel Statler, to outline the qualifying state, sectional and national championships, Tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 at the Statler, Storer will address around 100 billiard room owners.

Girls' Tennis

Louise Raymond, Smith College, and Elaine Fischel, U. C. L. A., finalists last year in the Girls' Intercollegiate Tennis Championship, will again face each other tomorrow as a result of the semi-final matches held at the Longwood Cricket Club this morning.

Miss Raymond defeated Christine Waples, Bryn Mawr freshman, 6—1, 6—0, while Miss Fischel reached the final by defeating Frances Pringle of Vassar, 6—4, 6—2.

Elizabeth McLane and Doris Lowe, Smith freshmen, scored an upset in the doubles by ousting Virginia Hitt, Lake Erie, and Marcia Tuttle, Vassar, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1. The other semifinal doubles were to be held this afternoon.

No Play-Off

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Asa Bushnell, secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, announced today that there would be no play-off by Harvard and Cornell for the league title. Each team finished with nine victories and three defeats.

Bushnell pointed out that there was no date on which both teams could play.

Summer Twilight Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Points Lost
Winchester	12½	12½
Brae Burn	16½	13½
Commonwealth	18	14
Belmont	15	15
Charles River	14½	15½
Wellesley	14½	15½
Weston	14½	15½
Oakley	11½	18½

Results June 21
Commonwealth 11, Charles River 4.
Winchester 13½, Oakley 1½.
Weston 11½, Wellesley 3½.
Belmont 10½, Brae Burn 4½.

Sentinels of the Night

FRIENDLY fingers of light reaching cheerily through the blackness—miles of telephone wire stretching through rain and darkness—both bespeak the sentinels who never sleep. Sentinels to give assurance, comfort, protection.

Like the lighthouses of her coast, the telephones of New England are her sentinels. They guard against emergencies, both little and big. Every hour of the day and night they give the quick assurance that friends are close at hand. They are the guardians and guides of an endless stream of human needs.

Calls from lofty city apartments, calls from lonely farm houses, calls from scattered homes in New England's villages and towns, calls from ships at sea: the telephone sentinels speed them surely to their destinations, no matter how distant.

Through the association of your New England company with the Bell System these telephone sentinels of the night stand ready to hasten your call through the darkness to the ends of the earth to meet your need for comfort, security or guidance.

You are cordially invited to visit the Bell System exhibit at the World's Fair

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Far West All-Star Team Runs Up 94 1-3 to 36 2-3 Victory at Berkeley, Calif.

Girl Tennis Star Aspires To Be an Attorney-at-Law

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today's story is that of a young lady who aspires to be a lawyer—but who probably will turn out to be a ranking tennis player.

Meet Elaine Fischel of the University of California at Los Angeles. She was on the veranda of the Longwood Cricket Club, watching her rivals play their matches in the 11th running of the Girls' National Intercollegiate Tennis Championships.

Ruth Fischel, her sister, was beside her talking, probably telling somebody about her "famous" Elaine. Ruth plays doubles with Elaine, the tandem holding the distinction of No. 10 in the junior girl's ranking nationally.

Ranks Sixth

But Elaine is the one. She ranks sixth in the country's juniors, and has this summer to improve her position inasmuch as she turned 18 only this past April. Eighteen—and next year she will be a senior in college, with ambitions of entering the University of California at Berkeley for a four-year law course after which time she hopes to enter the profession.

But let little Miss Ruth tell of her talented sister. Ruth appears more ambitious towards her sister's tennis career than modest Elaine. "Oh, she's very smart, Ruth began, "not honors I mean; but, you see, U. C. L. A. is one of the top colleges in the country, and Elaine is getting a B minus average in all her subjects. That will enable her to enter Berkeley without taking examinations.

"I don't believe Elaine will ever complete her law school work," Ruth continued, "not because she couldn't do the work, for she could, but I think she will be such a good tennis player that she will be entering all the national tournaments."

Hit Hard

Both girls hit a hard ball, probably the hardest in the tournament now under way. Elaine is the more powerfully built, but Ruth matches power and beautiful strokes in her play. Probably the difference between the two lies in temperament. Elaine is free and easy at all times, while Ruth has a slight tendency to become excited.

Elaine has been crowned champion four times at U. C. L. A. in the semester tournaments held during her time at the California college. She "would love to play tennis," but "I'd like to be a lawyer." Elaine reached the semi-final round of the Southern California junior singles a year ago, a fete of national importance when one recalls the calibre of competition in that section of the country. For this she probably will be ranked fourth in Southern California juniors.

Went to Santa Monica

Ruth Fischel is a year older than her sister, and will be finishing her college career next year also. She is a hard w orking young lady whose swimming ability has afforded her many jobs after school, and has placed her prominently in the alumni ranks of her famous high school, Santa Monica.

Elaine interrupted for a moment, "Our high school where we went to school and where we lived has graduated many famous people," she said. "Such people as Joan Blondell and Gloria Stuart of the movies, Roy Staley, former hurdler of U. S. C. who went to the last Olympics, Dorothy Bundy and Gracyn Wheeler, tennis stars."

"—And Elaine Fischel," Ruth added.

W. A. D.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

University of Washington swept Intercollegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie, winning varsity by length from California with Navy third.

Five Years Ago

Yale varsity won four-mile crew race at New London in record time of 19:51 with Harvard, three lengths back, also under former mark.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Bridges, Grove Winning Again

In the midst of all this excitement over Ted Williams, Jim Tabor, Joe Gallagher, Charley Keller and other freshman sensations, the American League is forgetting that a pair of young fellows named Lefty Grove and Tommy Bridges are hot on the comeback trail. For a while it looked as if these popular old stars would bow out of the majors with arms no longer capable of maintaining the big league pace, but today they are up where they have been for years—with the leaders.

Last season, Bridges won only 13 games for Detroit, with an earned run average of 4.59. Where the year before he had worked 245 innings for the Tigers, 1938 found slim Tommy doing only 151. As this, the tenth campaign, was under way for the right-hander, there was some question concerning his ability to last one complete game.

Bridges Has Nine

However, as a presidential candidate once said, let's look at the records. Bridges today has won nine games and lost only one. In all, he has appeared in 12 championship contests for the struggling Tigers, now under the leadership of Del Baker, and nine of them were complete. Baker used him in one relief chore. When Bridges beat the Athletics on Tuesday at Philadelphia, he completed a tour of the circuit. He now has defeated every team at least once, and has tagged the Browns and Senators twice. The one decision over the Yankees was a four-hit shutout. Tommy also blanked the A's on six hits.

Grove's comeback has been a little less spectacular, but then, Lefty has been around longer than Bridges and cannot be worked so often. In nine appearances on the rubber, Old Man River has rolled through six victories and only two setbacks. Seven of the efforts were complete. The triumphs were over the Tigers, Washington and Cleveland, Lefty getting each outfit twice. The Yankees beat him in the 1939 inaugural at the New York stadium, 2-0, with big Charley Ruffing on the hill. Ted Lyons accounted for the other Grove setback at Chicago June 11, but the White Sox had to score two runs in the last of the ninth to win.

Shooting at 20

When the votes are all in, Bridges should be over the 20-game mark, with a chance at 25. Supported by the bats of Greenberg, Gehringer, Averill, Fox and Higgins, Tommy's famed curve ball may have its biggest year. In 1936 Tom annexed 23 for the Tigers. Grove, because he rests five or six days between starts, may not go over 15. With a long rest, Lefty is still a great pitcher, according to opposing players in the American League.

Incidentally, you can name several other men of long experience who are doing right well in this '39 centennial campaign. Earl Whitehill is still facing second base before throwing them up for the Cubs. Lyons, who came out of Baylor University so long ago he can't remember the date, is still a mainstay of the White Sox mound staff. Ted seems to get better with age. Clint Brown, the relief artist of the same club, is another one of baseball's real veterans. So are Johnny Cooney of the Boston Bees, Leo Durocher at Brooklyn, Charley Ruffing at New York, Paul Derringer with Cincinnati, and Earl Averill and Chuck Gehringer at Detroit.

All-Star Record

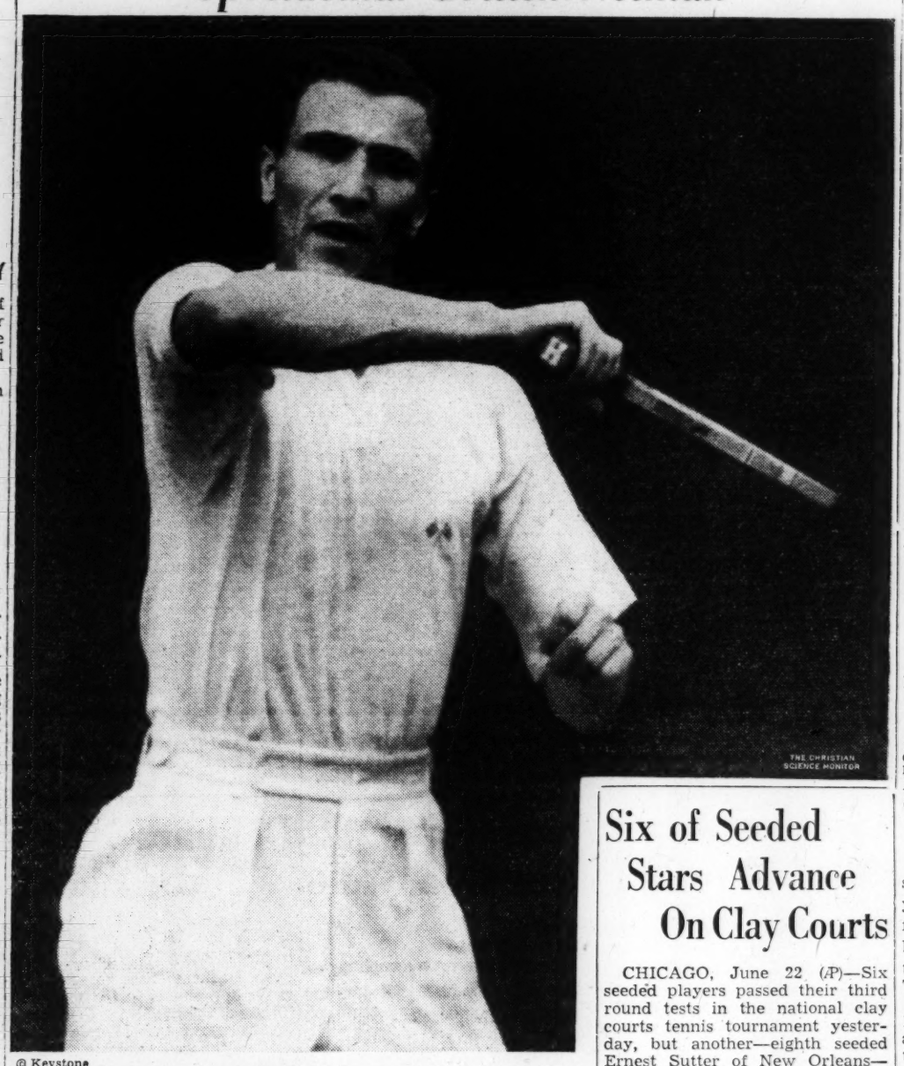
When the all-star game is played at Yankee Stadium July 11, there is a good chance that Ruffing will be the American League pitcher, with Gehringer at second base. For the National Leaguers, Derringer is a likely starter on the mound. Although the all-star squad, as usual, will be generously sprinkled with youth, experience will not be entirely forgotten.

Tickets for the centennial all-star classic are now on sale and interested persons should get in touch immediately with the Yankee offices in New York. There is no advance in prices. With Yankee Stadium able to seat better than 80,000, and this being the World Fair season in the big city, critics expect a new attendance record for the classic. The present mark of some 60,000 was established at Cleveland in 1935, in the stadium.

"Pesapallo," Finland's version of baseball, uses no catcher.

Thousands of "centennial" ball games will be played this year.

Spectacular British Netman



© Keystone

Ronald Shayes

He has everything there. But at present cannot always produce it when required

And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Erratic Talent

LONDON—The review of Great Britain's lawn tennis in the Davis Cup international team tournament this season is largely a tale of things that did not happen. One is that H. W. (Bunny) Austin did not come back from his lecturing tour in the United States in time to play for his country, as it was at one time hoped and expected he would do. Another is that C. E. Hare, the king-pin of the side in Bunny's absence, did not find himself able to play more than two sets against Germany at Berlin in the European Zone semifinal round, owing to physical reasons. And a third is that Ronald Shayes and Laurie Shaffi, the new "hopes," did not show themselves capable of consistency at the high level of skill required. One time they were away up at the top of their form—as when Shayes most gallantly won the deciding singles match against France at Wimbledon—and at another time they quite failed to do themselves justice. As when the same player lost the opening match of the Wimbledon encounter to Christian Boussus in straight sets. Hopes they most certainly are. But, for the time being, at any rate, hopes deferred. Only F. H. D. Wilde, included exclusively as a doubles player, held his usual form throughout and sometimes rose above it.

Clock Put Back

The general feeling left with observers is that the clock has been put back in British lawn tennis. For the present situation seems very much what it was in the bleak days of the pre-Perry-Austin era. You see, Britain's restoration to the topmost heights of the game from 1933 to 1936 inclusive was accomplished almost entirely by the ability of these two men. They never had any effective reserves behind them. Consequently, when Perry turned professional and Austin became no longer available for international matches, Britain inevitably slid down with a rush. So much so that the victory over France this year, following a scratchy sort of success against New Zealand by three matches to two at Brighton, was quite a surprise to students of the game.

Indomitable Fighter

The said students had puzzling material upon which to base their anticipations. For example, in the contest against New Zealand, Shayes was so disappointing when beaten by C. E. Malfroy (6—4, 2—6, 2—6, 7—5, 3—6) that there was little reason to suppose that he would defeat A. D. Brown in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4, 7—5. While doing this he was so impressive that his subsequent rout by Christian Boussus (2—6, 4—6, 0—6) in the opening engagement against France came as an unexpected shock, which left even his most optimistic admirers with scant hope that he would vanquish B. Destremau. This, however, he did. By 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5. Rising gallantly to the occasion. In this encounter Shayes was desperately erratic and made some extraordinary errors of timing. But he maintained an incessant attack and showed himself to be an indomitable fighter.

With the issue thus decided, Shaffi was substituted for C. E. Hare as an opponent for Boussus. Quite free from responsibility, the Britisher might have been expected to put up a good show. Instead of that, he played in such a way that he looked to be out of his class and went under at a score of 0—6, 2—6, 5—7.

Hard Hitter

Hare, the hard-hitting left-hander, who is No. 1 among the troops that Britain has moved up into the front line, gave a splendid account of himself in Davis Cup matches this year until obliged to retire at 0—6, 1—6, against Roderick Menzel, formerly of Czechoslovakia and now of Germany. Hare beat Brown, of New Zealand, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3; Malfroy, of New Zealand, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5; and Destremau, of France, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 14—12. In the only singles match that I have not yet mentioned, Shayes was completely outclassed by Henner Henkel, Germany, as can be judged from the score, 2—6, 3—6, 1—6.

In doubles, F. H. D. Wilde played consistently well. In fact, when partnered by Shaffi against Henkel and G. von Metaxa in Berlin he did a great deal more than that. For the volatile Shaffi makes no claim to be an expert doubles player, and Wilde had to do brilliant things to cover the defects in what was, after all, only a scratch combination. Even so, the British lost at 4—6, 2—6, 2—6.

The "regular" British pair comprised Wilde and Hare, but it did not strike the critics as being a perfect blend by any means, despite the victory over Pellizza and Petra, France, after a great struggle, at 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3. The same British couple lost to the New Zealanders, Malfroy and D. C. Coombe, by 3—6, 6—2, 3—6, 2—6. At no time did Wilde and Hare show the confidence in each other that carried them into the final of the men's doubles championship at Wimbledon in 1936.

The moral of the whole business seems to be that Britain's younger brigade has plenty of talent but has not got it under proper control. And no doubt this moral will be given due consideration when preparing for the Davis Cup tournament of 1940.

Red Sox

June 21

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hoag, cf, rf	4	1	1	1	3	0	1
Sullivan, rf	4	2	2	2	1	0	0
Laabs, cf	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
McQuinn, 1b	4	1	2	3	13	0	0
Gallagher, lf	4	1	2	3	2	0	0
Clift, 3b	4	0	1	2	0	3	0
Glenn, c	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Berardino, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	5	0
Christman, ss	4	0	2	2	2	5	0
Kramer, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	6	12	15	27	14	1
BOSTON							
Carey 2b	4	0	2	2	3	1	0
†Finney	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Cramer cf	5	0	2	2	5	0	0
Yosmik lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	10	0	0
Williams rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	2	2	1	5	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	2	1	1	0
Peacock c	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dickman p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
†Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	0	10	11	27	13	1

†Batted for Carey in 9th. †Batted for Dickman in 9th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0—6

Runs batted in, Glenn, Christman, Sullivan, Clift, Gallagher, 2. Two-base hits, Gallagher, Clift, McQuinn, Finney. Hits, off Heving, 7 in 2 innings (relieved in third with one run in, two on and none out); off Dickman, 5 in 7 innings. Left on base, St. Louis 3, Boston 12. Stolen base, Tabor. Base on balls, off Kramer 4. Struck out, by Kramer 2, by Heving, by Dickman. Double plays, Berardino, Christman and McQuinn; Christman, Berardino and McQuinn. Losing pitcher, Heving. Time, 1h. 51m. Umpire-in-chief, Summers. Umpires on bases, Grieve and Ormsby. Attendance, 3,400.

Six of Seeded Stars Advance On Clay Courts

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Six seeded players passed their third round tests in the national clay courts tennis tournament yesterday, but another—eighth seeded Ernest Sutter of New Orleans—fell by the wayside before rain halted the program.

Sutter bowed to Billy Talbert of Cincinnati in straight sets after forcing the youngster into extra games in the opening engagement. The scores were 8—6, 6—3.

Two others in the seeded list, Robert Harman of Oakland, Calif., and Henry Prusoff of Seattle, had to rally after dropping first sets. The sixth seeded Harman won over Tate Coulthard of Berkeley, Calif., 2—6, 6—0, 6—0, while Prusoff, ranked 16th, finally turned back Gordon Reeder of Gambier, O., 0—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Gene Mako and Ronald Lubin of Los Angeles, and Harold Surface and Wilbur Coen, Jr., of Kansas City all had easier sailing.

Opening round doubles play scheduled for yesterday and the unfinished singles matches will be resumed today. Frankie Parker seeded first in the singles, and the third seeded Mako, are the favored team in the doubles division.

Singles (Third Round)

Harold Surface, Kansas City, defeated James Blade, Granville, Ohio, 6—0, 6—0.
Doug Imhoff, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Robert Jakes, Milwaukee, 6—3, 6—3.
Robert Harman, Oakland, Calif., defeated Tate Coulthard, Berkeley, Calif., 2—6, 6—0, 6—0.
Ronald Lubin, Los Angeles, defeated John Kriesteinstein, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.
Henry Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Gordon Reeder, Gambier, O., 0—6, 7—5, 6—3.
William Talbert, Cincinnati, defeated Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, 8—6, 6—3.
Wilbur Coen, Jr., Kansas City, defeated Ed Lorffing, Kansas City, 6—3, 6—1.
Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated James Evert, Chicago, 6—3, 6—0.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results June 21

International League

Rochester 4, Toronto 3.
Syracuse 4-17, Newark 2-3.
Montreal 8, Buffalo 7.
Baltimore 3, Jersey City 0.

American Association

Minneapolis at Milwaukee, postponed.
St. Paul at Kansas City, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Nashville 5, Knoxville 4.
Birmingham 8, New Orleans 6.
Chattanooga 16, Atlanta 2.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4, Portland 2.
Oakland 13, San Diego 0.
Seattle 10, San Francisco 1.
Hollywood 6, Sacramento 5.

Eastern League

Williamsport 3, Albany 0.
Hartford 6-0, Wilkes-Barre 5-2.
Scranton 5-9, Springfield 4-14.
Binghamton 7, Elmira 6.

Bees

June 21

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Herman 2b	4	1	2	2	3	4	1
Galan lf	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Reynolds cf	3	1	1	3	2	0	0
Hartnett c	3	0	1	2	3	0	0
G. Russell 1b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gleeson rf	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Bartell ss	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Whitehill p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	3	5	8	*25	8	1
BOSTON							
Warstler, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Cooney, cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	1	1	10	0	0
West, rf	3	0	1	2	3	0	0
Simmons, lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Majeski, 3b	3	0	2	2	0	1	0
Miller, ss	3	0	0	0	3	7	0
Lopez, c	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Posedel, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	31	0	7	8	24	12	0

*Game called account rain after 8 1-3 innings.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in, Galan, Reynolds, Hartnett. Two-base hits, Hartnett, West. Three-base hit, Reynolds. Sacrifice, Galan. Double plays, Bartell, Herman and G. Russell 2; Warstler, Miller and Hassett 2. Left on base, Boston 7, Chicago 4. Base on balls, by Posedel 1, by Whitehill. Struck out, by Posedel 4, by Whitehill. Passed ball, Hartnett. Time, 1h. 28m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Stark. Attendance, 5104.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	43	11	.796
Boston	30	22	.577
Cleveland	30	25	.545
Detroit	30	27	.526
Chicago	28	27	.509
Philadelphia	21	33	.389
Washington	22	36	.379
St. Louis	16	39	.278

Results June 21

St. Louis 6, Boston 0.
New York 9, Chicago 8.
Cleveland 9, Washington 8.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast Conference Stars Beat Big 10 Athletes

BERKELEY, Calif., June 22 (AP)—Twelve thousand fans who saw an hour and 25 minutes of track and field competition before dinner yesterday were convinced of the superiority of Pacific Coast athletes over those of the Middle West.

They saw an all-Star team of Pacific Coast Conference performers run up a 94⅓ to 36⅔ victory over the Big Ten Conference in the first major twilight dual meet held in the far west.

It was the third straight win for the Coast boys in the three years of competition between the two loops.

The coast team won 13 of the 15 events and scored a clean sweep in the 100-yard dash. Times and distances were not out of the ordinary, with best performances turned in on the three long running races.

Bill Dale of Washington State College was clocked in 1:51.5 winning the 880-yard run, while Louis Zamperini of Southern California took the one-mile in 4:11.9 and Ralph Schwartzkopf of Michigan the two-mile in 9:12.8, winning by 30 yards.

Roy Cochran of Indiana scored the Big Ten's only other victory, winning the 220-yard low hurdles in 23.3 seconds, a bare yard ahead of Southern California's Earl Vickery.

Individual scoring honors went to Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford, who won the 100- and 220-yard dashes to tally 10 points for the Coasters. Bill Watson, Michigan star, took seconds in the broad jump, discus and shot put for nine points.

The 440-yard relay was ruled "no contest" after Myron Piker of Northwestern pulled a leg muscle running the first lap and was forced to withdraw. The Coast team finished the event but it was not counted in the point total.

Harvard Nine Defeats Yale To Win 69th Annual Series

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	9	3	.750
Cornell	9	3	.750
Dartmouth	8	4	.667
Pennsylvania	5	7	.417
Yale	4	8	.333
Columbia	2	10	.167

Result June 21

Harvard 8, Yale 1.

Harvard won the 69th baseball series from its ancient rival, Yale, yesterday afternoon when it defeated the Elis 8-1 at Soldiers Field, Brighton. The Crimson won the first game 3-0 at New Haven Tuesday.

This marked the first time since 1932 that Harvard has won the annual diamond series. Credit for the two wins, which shoved the Crimson into a tie with Cornell for the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship, belong to the two pitchers, Harold "Slim" Curtiss and Big Tom Healey.

Five Hits

Approximately 7,000 Class Day participants and enthusiasts watched Healey handcuff the Elis with five hits yesterday, only one of them being for extra bases and not more than one coming in any inning. Interesting to relate, none of the Yale safeties figured in its lone marker, which came in the second inning when the bases were filled on two errors, a sacrifice and a walk. The run scored while a putout was being made at first.

Harvard made 11 hits and seven runs off Joe Wood, Jr., son of the New Haven coach, in the five and one-third innings he worked on the mound. Dud Humphrey, who finished up, alowed three hits and one run.

Two For Collins

Capt. Eddie Collins, Jr., Yale outfielder and son of the Boston Red Sox general manager, was the only Eli to hit safely twice. For the Crimson Bob Gannett led the attack with three for five. Ulysses Lupien, the league's leading batter, got two for four, while Healey, himself, lashed out two singles out of three trips to the plate.

The two teams meet once more this year. They are scheduled to provide the entertainment between the morning and afternoon crew races at New London Friday.

Tiller Talk

Familiarity of their home course was the instrumental factor of the Williams College skippers' taking the lead after the second day's racing of the National Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association championships held at the Cold Spring Harbor Yacht Club, Long Island.

With today's three races to go, Capts. Bob Bavier and Stanley, both of Larchmont, N. Y., held a 7¾ points advantage over Massachusetts Institute of Technology crews, tillered by Runyan Colie and Herman Hanson. Harvard's defending champions had a bad day of it and fell to a tie for third berth with Brown University. Princeton, Yale, Cornell and Dartmouth in that order brought up the rear.

Skipper Bavier in the first division brought his crafts into a first, fourth and fifth in yesterday's racing, while Turner in the second division chalked up two firsts in a row before dropping to fifth in the last race of the day.

* * *

As predicted, the largest entry list ever received, 35 yachts, by the Eastern Yacht Club in their annual New London-to-Marblehead ocean race has been announced as ready to test their navigation and racing skill over the 171-mile course this Saturday. Last year's winner, Tioga, owned by Harry Noyes, and Henry Taylor's Baruna, winner of the Newport to Bermuda race a year ago, should be ranked as favorites in the close competition.

* * *

Corinthian Yacht Club celebrated its opening mid-week race yesterday with 24 craft racing. Among the winners: Eugene Connoly's Taira in the M-B class; Albert Clay's Amboy; and Johnny Lynch sailing Buddy in the Town Class.

Yankees Announce Gehrig Is Retired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 22—Ed Barrow, Yankee President, sadly made a crisp announcement yesterday that Lou Gehrig, who had played 2,130 consecutive games before temporarily retiring, "will be unable to continue his active participation as a baseball player inasmuch as it is advisable that he conserve his muscular energy."

Gehrig, well known of late years as the "Iron Horse," returned from medical attention and brought a complete report to the Yankee management. The club officials indicated that the veteran would be retained at full salary of $35,000 for the balance of the season and Gehrig, himself, plans to stay with the club, although not active.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	37	19	.661
St. Louis	30	23	.566
New York	30	26	.536
Chicago	29	28	.509
Brooklyn	27	27	.500
Pittsburgh	24	29	.453
Boston	22	32	.407
Philadelphia	18	33	.353

Results June 21

Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 14, Philadelphia 2.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 8, Boston 0.

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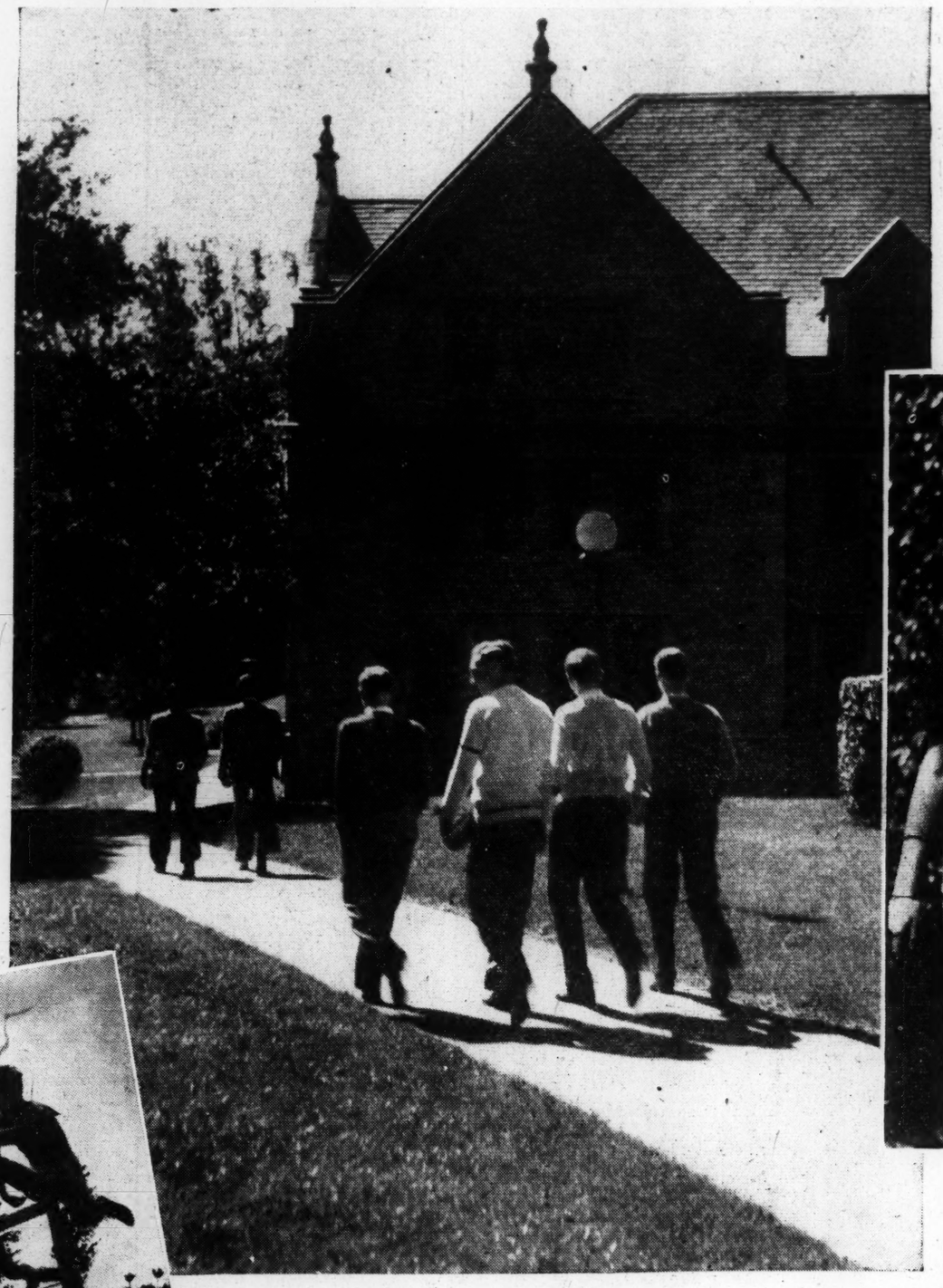

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	466,050
1939 volume to date	104,718,385
1938 volume to date	100,957,238

Market Rallies Mildly, Checking Drop of Forenoon

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The stock market responded rather half-heartedly today to a fair batch of "good" news items which tended to offset renewed tension over far eastern affairs.

A slow decline in the forenoon put leaders down fractions to around a point. A mild come-back got under way near the final hour when the boardrooms learned of the President's long-range lending program involving $3,060,000,000 under various classifications of self-liquidating non-federal projects. An outlay of $870,000,000 in the 1940 fiscal year was suggested.

Transfers for the session were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Brokers said buyers, while hopeful for business, apparently were restrained by fresh tension over far eastern affairs into which it was feared the United States might be drawn. In addition the statemate in Congress occasioned by the Senate silver bloc's filibuster was hardly cause for financial rejoicing.

U. S. Bonds Firm

U. S. Government issues showed independent firmness in a mixed bond market today.

With no appreciable increase in dealings over recent low levels, the Federal list moved ahead for top gains of 9/32ds and were holding near the best in the final hour.

Most corporate loans sought slightly lower levels. Down fractions were Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Portland General Electric 4½s, and National Dairy 3¾s.

Modestly higher were International Hydro Electric 6s, Firestone Tire 3½s, and Union Pacific 3½s of '71.

Panama obligations again attracted attention in the foreign sector. The 5s of '63 "A" stamped assented rose about 2 on buying attributed to yesterday's approval by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of new treaties with the Republic. Polish and Italian issues dipped sharply.

Wheat Prices Drop To 2 Months' Low

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Wheat values tumbled another cent a bushel today to the lowest level in two months.

Establishment of new lows for the season at Liverpool and Winnipeg, movement of new crop wheat to terminals in the southwest, weakness in corn and rye prices and prospects of better harvest weather were factors that encouraged continuation of the selling that has caused the sharp wheat market break of the last few weeks.

Wheat closed ¾-1¼ lower than yesterday, July 68¾-⅝, September 69⅝-½; corn 1-1⅝ down, July 47⅜-¾, September 49¼-⅜; oats ½-⅞ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON: The stock market tried a comeback with fair success after early weakness today. Turnover was still low. British funds came out of morning low ground and selected foreign loans rallied. Late improvement appeared in trans-atlantics and many commodity stocks completely canceled early setbacks. Industrials were neglected.

Paris: Although the majority of bourse stocks closed on the minus side, prices were on the way up after a weak opening. Rentes lost 10 to 25 centimes and Bank of France dipped 51 francs. Royal Dutch shaded higher while Suez Canal lost 65 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures dropped to new lows for the season today with declines of ½ to ¾ of a penny. Fear of Russian offerings of actual wheat was the principal bearish factor.

Cotton futures snapped out of a morning slump to close 6 points lower to 5 higher. Buying here against sales in New York was heavy and much of the demand, brokers said, was based on the theory the market was oversold.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, June 22

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.62¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265⅛	††
Belgium—belga	.1701	.1701	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2253½	.2253	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4011	.4012	.4033
Holand—guilder	.5309	.5310	‡
Sweden—krona	.2411	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0427½	.0427½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0231	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.2315	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0525	.0525	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1175	.1750	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3496	.3496	.6180
Java—florin	.5325	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2895	.2895	*
Shanghai—dol	.1275	.1275	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.5465	.5465	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dolar	.9975	.9975	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015	.2015	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. ‡Free Market. †Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Kansas City Southern

NEW YORK (AP)—Net operating income in May for Kansas City Southern Railway was $214,745, compared with $265,064 in May a year ago.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	61¾	61½	61¾	Jun20
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun21
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	Jun20
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun16
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	7	51	50⅞	51	+ ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun21
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun (1)	2	8	7⅞	8	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	3	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 8
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun21
19	9	Alleg pr pf	3	10	10	10	Jun20
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	164½	163	164¼	+ ¾
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun20
13⅝	9½	Allied Mill (¾)	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	68	68	Jun20
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	9	35	34	34⅛	— ⅞
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun21
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	Jun21
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun21
32	16¾	Am Airlines	8	31	30¼	30¼	— ¾
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun16
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	*2	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	8	94	93½	93½	— ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	174¾	174¾	174¾	Jun16
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	26	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	+ ⅞
55	32	Am Car pf	3	38	36¾	38	+2
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	5	17⅜	17	17	Jun21
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
123½	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123½	123½	123½	Jun20
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Jun21
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun20
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	7	16⅜	16	16¼	Jun21
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	11	19	19	19	Jun21
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7	7	7	— ¼
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun15
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun14
50¼	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	5	50½	50	50½	+ ½
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	6	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	10	18¼	17¾	18	+ ¼
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	4	50⅜	49½	50⅛	+1⅛
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	13	13	13	Jun21
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅝
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 9
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	16	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	3	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	54	54	54	
15⅜	11⅝	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun21
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun20
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	15	42⅜	41¾	42	— ½
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	3	140¼	140¼	140¼	Jun21
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67	67	67	
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	12	25¼	24½	25	+ ⅞
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	9	11⅜	11½	11½	— ¼
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Jun20
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun16
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	11	163	162	163	— ¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¾
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	7	83⅛	82⅞	83	— ½
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	+ ½
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	6	6	6	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	4	9½	9⅜	9½	— ¼
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun20
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	10	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	33⅞	32⅜	33⅞	— ⅜
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	32	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	39	39	39	+2½
23⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	6	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅜
15⅜	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10	10	10	Jun17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	2	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	104	102½	102½	Jun21
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	13	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	40	40	40	— ½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	3	39½	39¼	39½	
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun13
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	17	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Jun16
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	60	60	60	Jun12
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	6	27⅞	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
71	51⅞	Atch T pf (3½g)	*1	61	61	61	—2
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun19
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	7½	7½	7½	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	46⅛	45⅜	46⅛	Jun20
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	54¾	54	54	Jun21
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun20
4⅝	2	Auburn Auto	1	2	2	2	
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅞	4	Aviation Corp	31	4⅛	4	4⅛	
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	30	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun21
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	7	13¼	13	13	
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun19
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
23½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
101½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅜
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121	121	121	Jun20
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	17	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
21¼	17⅜	Ben Ind L (.90g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	49	48½	48½	
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	52	56⅜	55¾	55¾	— ¾
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	3	17½	17½	17½	Jun21
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	107	107	107	Jun14
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun21
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	16	10	9½	10	+ ⅜
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	9	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	2	21½	21½	21½	
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	9	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	7	23½	22⅞	23	— ¾
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	27	27	27	+1
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	3	10	10	10	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	*6	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jun20
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	1	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
10½	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	3	9½	9½	9½	Jun20
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	6	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ½
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	8	39	38¼	39	— ½
24⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	42	23⅜	22¼	23⅜	+ ¾
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun19
15¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	3	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	4	4	4	Jun21
30	16	Bullard Co	3	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	11	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
18¾	11¼	Burr Add (.20g)	8	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
23⅜	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jun15
4¼	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	Jun21
		C					
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	10	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
52⅛	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Jun 6
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	19	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
34½	29¾	Cannon M (¾g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jun21
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun21
20½	13⅞	Carpenter St(.35g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jun15
3⅞	2½	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun21
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	77	77	77	Jun19
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jun 2
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	72	21⅜	20	21¼	+ ½
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	4	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun21
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	6	3	3	3	Jun21
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun21
5½	3½	Century Rib M	4	4½	4½	4½	Jun20
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	37	37	37	— ½
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
30	18⅜	Champ, Pap & F	3	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun19
40⅜	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	17	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
93½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	93¼	93	93	Jun21
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun20
3⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun21
1	⅛	Chi & N West	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun21
3½	1⅛	Chi & N West pf	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun16
⅜	¼	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun21
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun21
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	4	⅜	¼	⅜	Jun17
1⅛	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun21
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	35	35	35	+1
48⅛	44⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ⅞
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun21
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun19
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun13
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	M'y31
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7	Childs Co	4	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	88	71⅛	69¾	70½	— ½
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	4	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅜
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
26	15	ClarkEquip(¾g)	2	19	19	19	+ ½
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	*1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	8	42⅜	41½	41½	— ⅛
31¾	21⅛	Cluett Peab(½g)	12	31⅝	31	31½	— ¼
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¾g)	4	128	128	128	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	13	15¾	15½	15¾	
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106	106	106	— ⅛
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	2	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14	14	14	Jun19
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Jun21
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jun21
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	87½	86½	87½	Jun21
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun21
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jun 9
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	1	90½	90½	90½	— ½
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	5	46	45⅞	46	— ¼
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	108	108	108	Jun21
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	52	52	52	— ⅛
110½	106	Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun21
13¾	9¾	Coml Solvents	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	23	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	17	64½	63⅞	64½	+ ¼
29⅜	25⅝	Com'th Ed (.80g)	69	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	Jun16
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	14	20¼	19⅞	20	— ¼
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun13
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	38	31	30⅝	31	— ⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	107½	107½	107½	Jun21
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(1½k)	1	10	10	10	Jun12
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	18	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
3¼	1⅝	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2	2	2	Jun19
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10	10	10	Jun19
100⅛	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	99½	99	99	
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	4	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	7	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jun19
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	9	38⅞	38	38½	
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114	114	114	Jun20
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
36⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Tax Collections Are Substantially Above Estimates

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Treasury announced today that tax collections to date, with 10 lucrative days to go, already had exceeded President Roosevelt's January estimates for the fiscal year which will end June 30.

Quarterly June income tax payments were a big factor, it disclosed, in pushing fiscal year revenue well beyond those estimates.

At the beginning of the year, the President estimated Federal revenue would total $5,520,070,000 including $2,086,000,000 from income taxes. With the 10 heavy collection days yet ahead, the Treasury said that on June 20 it had collected $5,566,650,830, including $2,148,070,134 in income taxes.

Because expenditures, which on June 20 totalled $8,975,998,988, also were lagging behind the budgeted $9,592,329,000, officials expect the deficit on June 30 to be approximately $500,000,000 less than the $4,072,259,000 anticipated five months ago.

Although income taxes were the big surprise to the budget makers, other branches of Federal revenue also exceeded estimates, indicating that the evaluations of 1938 and early 1939 business, upon which the estimates were made, were too gloomy.

Miscellaneous internal revenue collections, which consist mostly of excises on liquor, tobacco, automobiles, gasoline and a host of other items, amounted to $2,181,608,385 on June 20 compared with the full year estimate of $2,172,970,000.

Social security taxes, which are geared to the nation's pay rolls, also passed the estimates with a June 20 total of $630,132,505, or about $20,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

About the only important revenue source, which lagged, was customs collections, which totalled $310,525,300 on June 20, and were about $25,000,000 short of the year estimate, with no hope of catching up in the remaining 10 days.

The final expenditure total was uncertain because of the usual rush of Federal agencies to use up as much of their appropriation balances before the end of the fiscal year as possible.

Meanwhile, the federal debt, which has climbed to successive new records throughout the emergency spending program in effect this fiscal year, reached a peak of $40,365,074,929, which was $3,200,-334,614 larger than at the beginning of the fiscal period.

Financial Gleanings

Auto Feed Bill—For every 1,000 gallons of gasoline consumed, motorists buy 30 gallons of motor oil and other petroleum products, 10 lubrication jobs, spend $24 for tires and tubes, $6 for batteries, $14 for accessories and $3 for miscellaneous labor, a study of service station business by the B. F. Goodrich Company shows.

Hot Dog Travels—American "red hots" made their first appearance in Algiers during a recent annual fair held in that city and were accorded general favor.

Demands of War—Washington (AP)—The Department of Commerce recently made public a report from the American Consulate in Kobe saying there was a great shortage of iron and steel which was hindering shipbuilding. To bolster the supply, the Japanese have started melting up mailboxes, manhole covers, ash trays, lamp posts and other iron and steel articles.

Television Plugged—Chicago—At the wave lengths now allocated to television, every spark plug in every one of the 25,000,000 American automobiles creates interference in its immediate vicinity, according to E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith Radio Corp.

Railroad (?) Sale—Albuquerque, N. M. (AP)—The Santa Fe, San Juan and Northern Railway, with rolling stock consisting of "one motor car with engine missing," has been sold for $1,000 at a creditors' auction. The property consisted chiefly of right-of-way. A section house was described as "gone" and the railroad station as "destroyed." It was bought in by J. G. Cleary. Bidding started at $500.

Tax Fodder—Chicago—Purchases in food stores alone by American families last year returned an estimated $650,000,000 in hidden taxes, according to the National Consumers Tax Commission. The women's tax education organization says taxes shifted to consumers in 1938 took 7.8 per cent of the estimated $8,000,000,000 spent for food.

A Lot of Glass—Toledo—To put a good face on everything from alarm clocks to "banjo" clocks, the glass industry supplies more than 3,000,000 square feet of glass annually, enough to fill 75 freight cars, a survey by Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. has shown. The clock makers employ 18,000 workers to turn out annually nearly 16,500,000 clocks worth more than $61,000,000.

Fair Power Consumption—New York—The 115,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, which Consolidated Edison Company estimates the New York World's Fair will consume this year, would be sufficient to furnish all electric power requirements in a city of 70,000 population for one year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s 43-40 June	103.17	103.17	103.17
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	105.25	105.25	105.25
2 3⅜s 43-41 Mch reg	105.24	105.24	105.24
24 3¼s 46-44	111.14	111.14	111.14
6 4s 54-44	116.19	116.16	116.19
1 2½s 45	109.1	109.1	109.1
1 3s 48-46	111.19	111.19	111.19
1 3⅛s 49-46	112.8	112.8	112.8
1 4¼s 52-47	122.4	122.4	122.4
1 2¾s 51-48	109.29	109.29	109.29
7 2½s 53-49	107	106.29	107
26 2½s 52 50	107.1	107.1	107.1
4 2¾s 54-51	108.28	108.26	108.28
15 3s 55-51	112	112	112
2 2⅞s 60-55	109.16	109.15	109.16
2 2¾s 69-56	108.6	108.6	108.6
6 2¾s 65-60	107.25	107.21	107.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s 49-44	109.14	109.14	109.14

Home Owners Loan

6 3s 52-44	109.7	109.7	109.7
11 1¼s 47-45	102.11	102.9	102.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	100	100	100
2 Adams Exp 4s 47	100	99½	100
11 Alleghany cv 5s 44	76½	76	76½
7 Alleghany cv 5s 49	67½	67	67
6 Alleghany 5s 50 st	27½	27	27
1 Allegh & West 4s 98	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	94	93⅞	94
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108½	108¼	108½
8 Am & For P5s 2030	64	64	64
1 Ah Int 5½s 49	103&	103⅜	103⅜
22 Am T&T 5½s 43	111 17-32	111½	111½
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110	109⅞	110
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	101¼	100¾	101⅛
13 Arm Del 4s '57	100¾	100¼	100¾
15 Arm Del 4s '55	101	100½	100½
9 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅝	110½	110⅝
3 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	99	99	99
9 AT&SF 4s 1909-'55	97½	97½	97½
1 AT&SF 4s '60	95	95	95
13 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 ACLine 1st 4s '52	83	83	83
8 ACL cit 4s '52	60¾	60⅝	60¾
4 ACLine 4½s '64	59½	59½	59½
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	105	105	105
3 B&O 4s '95	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
8 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	20	19½	19½
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	19¾	19¼	19¼
5 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 B&O 5s '96 F ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	19½	19¼	19¼
16 B&O cv 4½s '60	11½	11⅛	11⅛
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
7 B&O 1st 4s '48	56¾	56¼	56¼
8 B&O 4s TC '59	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛
7 Barg&Aro 5s '43	105	105	105
9 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	117¾	118
6 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	133½	133⅛	133½
7 Beth Stl 4½s '60	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
25 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
19 Beth Stl 3⅜s '52	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	32½	32½	32½
2 Bost&Me 4⅜s JJ '61	30¾	30¾	30¾
17 Boston&Me 5s '55	32⅛	32	32⅛
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	57	57	57
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110	109⅞	109⅞
32 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78⅞	78	78
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112	112	112
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93½	93½	93½
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	103¼	103¼	103⅜
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
11 Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	31¾	31¾	31¾
18 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102½	101⅞	102
2 Can Sou 5s '62	94	93½	93½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	113	113	113
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	96½	96¾	96½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
3 Can Pac 4s perp	73½	73½	73½
5 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 B C	31¼	31¼	31¼
5 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104	104	104
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67⅞	67¾	67⅞
4 Champn P&F 4¾s '50	104⅞	104¾	104¾
10 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
2 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	94	94	94
2 C B & Q 4½s '77	87⅝	87½	87½
26 C B & Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98½	98½
2 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	103½	103¼	103¼
15 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	100½	100½	100½
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18	18	18
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	7	7
1 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2	2	2
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14	14	14
1 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 CRI & P 4½s '52A	6	5⅞	5⅞
10 CRI&P cv 5½s '60	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	93½	93½	93½
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
1 CCC&StY 4s '90 StL	69	69	69
1 Clev & Pitts 4½s '42 A	108¼	108¼	108¼
27 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	90	90	90
13 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	83¾	83½	83½
1 Col & So 4½s '80	35¼	35¼	35¼
31 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Colmbia G25s '1961	103	102¾	102¾
162 Comwlth Edi cv3½s 53	118	117⅞	117½
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105¼	105¼
8 Con Edis 3½s '48	106	105⅞	105⅞
29 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105	104¾	104¾
16 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	107	107	107
6 Consum Pw 3¼s'66	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
4 Container Cor 6s'46	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	108½	108½	108½
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	58¾	58⅝	58½
2 D&R GW 5s'55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 D&RG West 5s'78	6	6	6
1 Det Ed 4½s'61	111½	111½	111½
2 Det Ed 4s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109½	109½	109½
7 Erie rfg 5s'67	9⅝	9½	9½
12 Erie rfg 5s'75	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
7 Erie 1st 4s'96	43	42	43
6 Erie gen lien 4s'96	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 Erie & Pitt 3½s'40	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	103	103	103
8 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	105⅝	105½	105⅝
25 Fla E Cst 5s'74	8⅝	8½	8½
1 Gas&El Bergen 5s'49	125¾	125¾	125¾
10 Gen Mot Acpt 3s'46	102 23-32	102	102 23-32
15 Gen Mot Acpt 3¼s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Gen Stl Cast5½s'49	60	60	60
4 Goodrich 4¼s'56	104	104	104
20 Goodrich 6s '45	103 17-32	103 17-32	103 17-32
1 GrdRap&Ind 4½s'41	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	93¾	93½	93¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82	82	82
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107	107	107
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97¼	96¾	96¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	88	88	88
50 Gt Nor 3⅜s '67	73½	73½	73½
3 G Bay & W deb B†	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	95	95	95
15 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	75½	75	75
8 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	34¾	34½	34½
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48¾	48½	48¾
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	51	50½	50½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53	53	53
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	47⅛	47	47⅛
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	64½	64½	64½
20 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	95½	95	95½
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	57⅛	56¾	56⅞
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	54¾	54¾	54¾
10 Int Grt Nor 6s '52	2	2	2
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	86	86	86
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56⅛	56	56
1 Int Paper 5s '47	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
16 Int T&T 4½s'52	64⅜	63½	63½
29 Int T&T 5s '55	67½	67	67
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	26½	26½	26½
2 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	25½	25½	25½
5 K C South 5s '50	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝
8 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Kresge Found 3½s'47	104	104	104
2 Lac Gas 6s '32 A	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	56	56	56
4 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	55¼	55¼	55⅛
6 L S & MS 3½s'97	86¾	86¾	86¾
4 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	38	38	38
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	29	29	29
6 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	45	44⅝	44⅝
2 Leh Val NY4½s'40	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
11 Leh Val 4½s'2005	18¾	18½	18½
13 LenVal4½s 2003 asd	19½	19⅜	19½
1 Leh Val Term 5s '41	53½	53½	53½
1 Leh Val Term 5s '41 asd	57½	57½	57½
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	130	130	130
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
3 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
4 L&NatlKnox&Cin4s'55	106½	106½	106½
21 Manhat Ry 4s '90	51⅜	51	51
2 Manhat Ry 2d4s 2013	32	32	32
1 Mead Cor 6s '45 A reg	104	104	104
2 MetWSideElChi4s'38	81½	81½	81½
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	68	68	68
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	66½	66½	66½
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	22½	22½	22½
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	19½	19⅜	19½
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 Mo Pac 5 3s '65 A	15¾	15¾	15¾
17 Mo Pac 5s 2'65 A ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
13 Mo Pac 5s '80B	15½	15½	15½
9 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	20	20	20
12 Mob & O 5s '38	29¼	29	29
20 Mob & O 4½s '77	27	26⅜	26⅜
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109½	109½	109½
11 MonWPa Pb Sv 6s'65	108	108	108
14 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100½	100½	100½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36¾	36¾	36¾
12 Mor&Essex3½s2000	43⅛	43	43
4 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106⅛	106⅛
40 Natl Steel 3s '65	103	103	103
1 N Eng T & T 4½s '61B	128½	128½	128½
1 N J Pow & L 4½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	106	106	106
6 N Y C rfg 5s 2013	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48	47½	47¾
2 NYC cn 4s '98	57	56¾	57
28 NYC 3¾s '46	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
2 NYC cv 3¼s '52	58¾	58¾	58¾
15 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	48¼	47¾	47¾
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	75	75	75
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	62	62	62
1 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	55½	55½	55½
1 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	48½	47¾	47¾
1 NY Chi & St L 3½s '47	81⅝	81¾	81¾
8 NY Cnn RR 4½s '53	105	104¾	104¾
3 NY Dock Co 4s '51	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	110	110	110
7 NY Edis 3¼s '66	110½	110⅛	110½
3 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
15 NY NH&H cv 6s '48	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	7	7	7
15 NY Steam 2½s '62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105	105	105
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57½	57	57½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43¼	43¼	43¼
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	68¼	67¾	68

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅜	43	43
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
17 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109	109	109
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	53½	53½	53½
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
10 Pen Co 4s '63	104	104	104
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	99½	99½	99½
1 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	98½	98½	98½
10 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
11 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84½	84½	84½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1 Pen RR 4s '48	112½	112½	112½
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 Peo G L&C Chi 5s '47	116⅛	116¼	116⅛
23 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	108½	108⅜	108½
2 Phila C 5s '67	104⅜	104¼	104¼
16 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110	110¼
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 PCC & St L 4½s '40 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 PCC & SL 4s '57G	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
34 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	73⅛	72¼	72½
11 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14⅜	14½	14½
6 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	103⅞	104¼
6 Readg 4½s '97A	72	72	72
6 Readg 4½s '97B	72	72	72
6 Mem Rand 4¼s '56	104¼	104	104¼
5 Republic Steel 4½s '56	93	93	93
1 Revere Cop&B4½s'56	101	101	101
11 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	61	60	61
15 St L S F 5s '50B	83¼	81½	83¼
3 St L S F 4½s '78	83⅛	81⅛	81⅛
2 StLSF 4½s '78ctf st	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
6 St L S F 4s '50 A	81½	81½	81½
20 Sou Pac 4½s'81	43	42	42½
31 So Pac 4½s'69	43⅛	42¼	42½
10 So Pac ctf 4s'49	44½	44⅛	44⅜
31 So Pac 3½s'46	55¼	55¼	55¼
22 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	46⅜	46	46
4 South Ry 6½s'56	74	74	74
19 South Ry gen 4s'56	54	53½	53½
1 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	107½	107½	107½
1 S W GasEl 4s'60	106	106	106
15 Staley Mfs 4s'46	106	106	106
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	106	106	106
2 Studebaker cv 6s'45	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 Swift&Co 3⅜s'50	106¼	106	106¼
14 T C I & RR 5s '51	120	120	120
12 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	100½	100	100
3 T RR A StL4½s'39	100 29-32	100	29-32
11 Tex Corp 3½s'51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
9 Tex Corp 3s '59	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Tex & Pac 5s'79	84	84	84
3 Third Ave 4s'60	43	42⅜	42⅜
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	107	107	107
1 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107½	107½	107½
1 Un Oil Cal cv3½s'52	108½	108½	108½
1 Un P Mst 5s 2006	111	111	111
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	100	100	100
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	78½	78½	78½
5 UnRys&EL 4s '34	30	30	30
18 US Steel 3¼s'48	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Utah P&L 5s '44	100½	100½	100½
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	55¼	55¼	55¼
3 Virginian Ry 3⅜s '66	108¾	108½	108½
10 Wabash 1st 5s '39	40	40	40
5 Wabash 5s '80 D	6	6	6
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Wab 3½s Omaha '41	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	43	43	43
1 West Pen P 5s '61 E	120½	120½	120½
6 Westn Md 5½s '77 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 Westerv'l Un 5s '51	64½	64½	64½
1 Western Un 5s '60	63	63	63
1 Wilkes B&E 5s '42	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
15 Wilson&Co cv 3⅜s '47	93½	93	93½
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¾	105½	105½
10 Youngst S&T 4s '48	104	104	104

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	14½	14½	14½
9 Antioquia 7s '45 D	14½	14½	14½
4 Antioquia 7s '57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Antioquia 2d '7s '57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
6 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79⅜	79¼	79⅜
7 Argentine 4½s'48	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
13 Argentine 4½s '71	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
13 Australia 5s '55	99⅛	98¾	98¾
8 Australia 5s '57	99⅛	98¾	98¾
2 Australia 4½s '56	93	93	93
1 Belgium 7s '55	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Berlin City 6½s '50	21	21	21
1 Brazil 8s '41	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1 Brazil 6½s '26-57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 Bra ll 6½s '27-'57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
9 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	15¼	15	15
20 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	55	54½	54½
2 BuenA4¼s4½s&Aug'76	55	55	55
8 Buen A 4½s 5s '45-'75	58½	58½	58½
1 Canada 5s '52	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Canada 3¼s '61	105	105	105
13 Canada 3s '67	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Canada 2¾s '44	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Chin Govt Ry 5s 51	12	12	12
8 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	26¾	26¼	26¼
5 Copenhag 5s 52	84½	84½	84½
3 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	76	75¼	76
12 Denmark 6s 42	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
1 Denmark 4½s 62	85½	85½	85½
1 Dom 5½s 42	72	72	72
1 El Salvador 8s 48ct	19½	19½	19½
1 GerCAgBks6s 60 Oct	23½	23½	23½
5 GerGov 5½s65	18¼	18¼	18¼
24 Ger Gov 5½s'65 unst	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 GtConElPJap 7s 44	79¼	79¼	79¼
13 Italv7s 1951	64½	64¼	64⅜
9 Japan 6½s'54	77½	77½	77½
37 Japan 5½s'65	55¾	55¼	55¼
2 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	14½	14½	14½
5 Mex 4s 04 asd '54	1	1	1
1 Montevideo 6s'59	54	54	54
1 N Sou Wales 5s'58	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Norway 4½s'65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Nuremberg 6s'52	1⅞88⅜	88	88
6 Orient Dev 6s'55	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
1 Oslo City 4½s'55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
74 Panama 5s'63 A st asd	71¼	70	70¾
1 Pernambuco 7s'47	9	9	9
3 Peru 1st 6s'60	9	9	9
11 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9	9	9
3 Pirelli 7s'52	94½	94½	94½
1 Poland 8s'50	46½	46½	46½
2 Poland 4½s'68 asd	38	38	38
7 Prussia 6½s'51	19	19	19
1 Queensld 7s'51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Quensld 6s'47	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Rhine-Westph 6s'52	23½	23½	23½
1 Rio de Jan 6

Small Businessmen's Organizations Testify of Credit Lack

Little Business Credit Needs Seen Met by Mead Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — William I. Shuman, speaking for New York members of the American Federation of Small Businessmen, said that some of the credit troubles of small businessmen were traceable to a decline in direct contact with bankers.

Bankers no longer are familiar with the operations of small borrowers, Mr. Shuman told the Senate Banking Committee he testified at a hearing on the Mead Bill to provide Government insurance of bank loans to small business.

"Individuals can get credit," he said, "but the small businessman has no place to turn when local banks fail to see the needs of his business."

Wants Bill Broadened

He said the Mead Bill "doesn't go far enough" because it "doesn't help the small businessman whose loan application is not considered by a bank."

"I think you are going to have to set up an institution a little broader than is provided in the bill," he said. "It might even be necessary to provide a service department for the little fellow unfamiliar with financing operations."

Mr. Shuman said simplification of the requirements of Federal and state bank examining authorities would be helpful.

Rolf Nugent, of the Russell Sage Foundation, testified that loan's totalling $75,000,000 were outstanding among lending agencies at interest charges in excess of normal banking rates.

Henry Modell, head of a New York sporting goods firm, said it was his "suspicion that big banks and big business are determined to destroy small businesses."

Sees Bill as 'Salvation'

He said the Mead bill "offers the only salvation" for small businesses.

George A. Gottlieb, secretary of the Small Businessman's Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, said legislation was needed to do for little business what Government lending agencies do for home owners.

He submitted a list of nearly 300 names of firms which, he said, were the "cream" of 6,000 applicants for small loans. He added that none of the nearly 300 was able to get a bank loan, despite recognized credit ratings.

Samuel J. Cohen, Rochester, N. Y., chemical manufacturer, said banks "refused to make a capital loan," which he defined as one for plant improvement and business expansion, although he had been able to borrow on his signature.

Two Chain Concerns Propose to Merge

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Stockholders of the Chain Belt Co. with factories at Milwaukee, Wis., and Chicago, will be asked to vote July 3 on merger with Baldwin-Duckworth Chain Corp. with factories here and in Springfield.

Baldwin-Duckworth directors have approved. There are about 1,100 employees in the western plants and about 400 in the eastern.

All factories would be retained, under the proposal, made in letters to stockholders. The Chain Belt would issue 138,537 shares of no par value stock and Baldwin-Duckworth would receive 1¼ for each present share.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Offers Debentures

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Public offering of a new issue of $50,000,000 Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. 3 per cent debentures is being made today by the Wall Street investment firm of Salomon Bros. & Hutzler as selling agents.

Representing one of the largest corporate flotations this year, the bonds are priced at 104 to yield approximately 2.77 per cent. They mature in 1964.

Proceeds will be applied to the redemption in full of $50,000,000 outstanding 3½ per cent debentures due 1950.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
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50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

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The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1939 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1939.
GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.
June 19, 1939.

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Street Sees Surpluses Still Object of Federal Suspicion

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that the undivided profits tax is finally headed for the Washington ash can, attention will probably swing back somewhat to the various traps and catches in the income tax laws applying to the retention of corporate income for avoiding personal income tax.

While the undivided profits tax was partly justified in 1936 in preliminary Congressional hearings as a means of preventing corporate "over-saving," whatever that meant, the chief argument for it, cited by President Roosevelt in his surprise message of March 4, 1936, was that it would prevent industrial corporations from being used as shields to protect wealthy men from high surtaxes.

But there are many other clauses in the law by which this is prevented.

The Income Tax of 1864

Way back in 1864 when the Civil War income tax was passed, Congress tried to meet this difficulty by requiring that individual income taxpayers should include in their income their share of undivided corporate profits. The record is rather thin as to how it worked. The tax law of the 1890's was thrown out by Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust.

Such evasion was feared in 1913 when Congress wrote the first income tax under the amended Constitution, even though the corporation tax was only 1 per cent and the highest personal surtax 7 per cent. So Congress reincluded the old provision requiring stockholders to declare and pay tax on their shares of undivided corporate profits from any corporation "formed or availed of" for avoiding personal income tax. This was continued in the Revenue Acts of 1916, 1917, and 1918.

This arrangement put the tax on the individual instead of on the corporation. It was unsatisfactory for many reasons, and in 1921 the law was amended to put the tax on the corporation. Section 220 of the Revenue Act imposed a 25 per cent tax on corporate earnings retained beyond the reasonable needs of the business, and this was raised to 50 per cent in 1924.

Ferreting Out Evasion

Section 220 was pretty much of a dead letter, however, for several reasons. For one thing, the highest surtaxes had been cut down to 20 per ecnt, which was not much in excess of the corporate rate of 12 per cent. But chiefly the Treasury found it well-nigh impossible to show that accumulations were "unreasonable." As a matter of fact, however, there was even at that time much agitation for an undivided profits tax such as actually was passed in 1936.

The tax was imposed on corporations "formed or availed of" for evasion of personal surtaxes, and any "unreasonable accumulation" was "prima facie" evidence of this purpose. But "unreasonable accumulation" was hard to pin on a corporation, and from 1921 to at least 1928 the law hardly yielded any direct revenue at all, though it may have prevented some loss of personal surtax revenues. Corporations simply made a partial distribution and then showed some need for the accumulation of remaining profits.

Congress walked gingerly in tightening up the law on undivided profits because it had faith in the plowing in of earnings by American business as a principle of national economic growth. It did not want to risk curbing business expansion for the sake of catching tax-dodgers. In 1924, 1928, and 1932 the law said " . . . but the fact that the gains and profits are in any case permitted to accumulate and become surplus shall not be construed as evidence of a purpose to escape the tax. . . ."

What Is Unreasonable Surplus

In 1934 Congress made a very important change in the law. It set up a special category of taxable corporation, which caught the most obvious cases of real but unprovable tax evasion. This second basket of taxable corporations, the "incorporated pocketbooks," was rigidly defined as to the maximum number of shareholders who could control 50 per cent of the stock, and as to source of income. If 80 per cent of the income came from interest, dividends, etc., and 50 per cent of the corporation stock was held by a small group, the Treasury no longer had to prove "unreasonable accumulation of surplus"; the tax on retained earnings, ranging from 30 to 40 per cent, was automatic.

In 1937 the Treasury came out with its famous revelations of incorporated yachts and mansions, and of West Indies office-door corporations used for evasion of income tax, which had become a much more interesting proposition to wealthy men since the surtaxes had been jacked up in the soak-the-rich tax of 1935 to a 75 per cent maximum.

As a result Congress passed the "loophole tax" law of 1937, which greatly tightened up the law against such evasions. Because movie stars were setting up corporations whose sole revenue was their own salary, salaries in certain cases were included in the revenues of personal holding companies; so also were rents except in corporations regarded as legitimately engaged to a substantial extent in letting and renting real estate. And lastly, Congress jacked the tax rate up so high that it wiped out practically all possible profit from such paper corporations.

Meantime the "improper accumulation of surplus" by bona fide industrial corporations, which had been covered vaguely by the old Section 220, was from 1936 to 1938 largely covered by the automatic provisions of the 1936 undistributed profits tax.

Hitting Tax Avoidance

In 1938 the rate on this was cut, and Congress undertook to replace, in tighter form, the old efforts to prevent personal surtax evasion through corporate surplus accumulation. Section 220, now 102, was rewritten to place on corporations which accumulate profits and earnings beyond reasonable need the burden of proving by a clear preponderance of the evidence that it did not have the purpose of avoidance for its wealthy stockholders.

The Congressional sub-committee also tried another provision called the "third basket." (First basket of taxable corporations was that of the obviously industrial, and second basket was the "incorporated pocketbook.") The third basket would have used, roughly speaking, the definition coined in 1934 as to ownership (but not revenue) for the incorporated pocketbook, to apply obviously to industrial corporations. In other words, it would have hit closely held or family corporations in industry.

Ford Motor Company, for example, would have suffered (though not General Motors) because it is as closely held as any corporate pocketbook, even though it is a manufacturing corporation. Many small-town corporations in the textile business particularly would have been hurt; also a good many newspapers, so that it was said the tax was partly aimed at the New York Times for its opposition to the undivided profits tax.

The third-basket was not approved by Congress.

Endless Tax Struggle

Meantime the Courts have been tightening up the interpretation of Section 102, in favor of the Treasury. Outstanding case has been that of Helvering vs. National Grocery Company. Henry Kohl, a penniless German immigrant in 1887, set up the National Grocery Company chain whose stores grew from 358 to 815 between 1921 and 1931. He was sole owner. He declared himself no dividends, but sometimes borrowed from his corporate self and sometimes took a salary. In ten years the company had earned $5,700,000 after federal income taxes, and on Jan. 31, 1931, it had a surplus of over $7,900,000, represented to the extent of about $4,400,000 by cash and securities.

The Board of Tax Appeals by a narrow margin ruled that tax was payable on unreasonable accumulation of surplus under Section 104 of the 1928 law. A Circuit Court of Appeals over-ruled this, but in May, 1938, the Supreme Court over-ruled the Circuit Court.

As a result of this decision, plus the change in Section 102 last year, it will be much easier for the Treasury to descend on corporations which, even though in expanding businesses, appear to be holding back money to spare their owners.

It is ironic that both sides in this endless struggle, the Treasury and the taxpayers, may have been in effect working against their own interests. Wealthy men who have left their money in corporation tills or surpluses will have to pay much more to the Treasury now, to get it out, in either surtaxes or taxes on their estates, than would have hit them 10 years ago. Likewise the Treasury in reaching for money which might go into ever bigger industrial or commercial expansion, may be taking money which, if left to ripen, might ultimately bring much larger revenues.

Retail Auto Sales 44 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales of passenger cars and trucks in May totaled 321,614, an advance of 44 per cent from May a year ago, the Automobile Manufacturers Association said. The gain over April was 3 per cent.

Included in the total for May were 275,457 passenger cars, 47 per cent more than last year, and 46,157 trucks, or 30 per cent in front of the May turnover in 1938.

Atlantic Coast Line Will Redeem Bonds November 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has announced its intention to pay its convertible 6-30 year 4 per cent debenture bonds at maturity on November 1 next, when interest on the bonds will cease. Anticipating the maturity of these bonds, the railroad company is notifying holders that from June 20, 1939 on, they may obtain immediate payment for their bonds at their principal amount and accrued interest to the date of presentation and surrender, at the office of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore.

A total of $4,444,830 bonds of the issue, all registered, are at present outstanding out of an original issue of $23,072,300.

Collins & Aikman Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Collins & Aikman Corp., makers of pile fabrics, reported net loss for the quarter ended May 27 of $34,633, compared with net loss of $403,843 in the comparable 1938 period. Plants are in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, North Carolina and Quebec.

Weir Lays Steel Industry's Losses To Managements

PITTSBURGH, June 22 (AP)—Ernest T. Weir today charged the managements of big steel corporations with the "principal of responsibility" for the industry's nine-year losing streak and advanced as a solution what he termed a "simple formula of sound common sense."

"Fundamentally there is nothing wrong with our business," explained the recently elected head of the American Iron and Steel Institute, replying to a request for his analysis of the industry's ailments.

"It is principally management that is responsible for our plight. Not politics. Not economics. Not high labor costs. As I've said before I'm against reducing wages.

Sound Management Means Profits

"I maintain that if the management of any company is conducted in a sound way it will make profits even at low levels of operation And there is nothing mysterious about 'sound way.' The only way to make a profit is to sell at a price higher than cost."

Mr. Weir's indictment of managements—he cited later the figures from the nine largest concerns as a specific instance—came as the third blast by a prominent independent operator since a series of slashings several months ago set the industry ajitter.

"Independents" is the term used by steel men in reference to concerns other than units of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Tom Girdler, head of the Republic Steel Corporation, Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of Bethlehem, and Mr. Weir, himself Chairman of the National Steel Corporation, all have declared steel prices now are too low.

Mr. Weir drew from his big flat-topped desk the latest financial figures on steel. The quiet, plus-carpeted skyscraper office with its rose-colored drapes and picturesque view of the two great rivers forming the Ohio below, must often be a pleasant reminder by its contrast to the man who came up the "hard way" from humble office boy to organizer and head of America's fifth largest steel corporation.

$89,000,000 Loss in Nine Years

The figures showed the nine largest companies producing more than 80 per cent of the steel output, had borrowed $512,000,000 in the past nine years; spent $1,151,000,000, in new construction, and reported a net loss of $89,000,000.

"The common stockholders are a long suffering group," he remarked. "They have invested in these concerns, including our own, $2,100,000,000. They would have received a better return even from savings banks."

Turning to the general competitive situation, Mr. Weir said he believed all companies were virtually equal from a production cost standpoint. He said also the equalization of prices at the main basing points inaugurated a year ago by U. S. Steel had made "absolutely no difference" in the competitive picture.

"We don't need any Government interference," Mr. Weir insisted, "and there is no necessity for industry-wide controls or cartels now common in Europe.

"I'm still an individualist, And there is nothing to prevent any company from making a fair profit if it merchandises with intelligence.

"The prime responsibility of each executive not only to his employees and stockholders, but to the public as well, is to see that a profit is made."

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Wall Street steel sources today said they welcomed the statement of Ernest T. Weir, President of American Iron and Steel Institute, urging that steel prices be maintained high enough to show profits in operations.

While U. S. Steel Corp. declined comment directly or indirectly, financial sources close to "Big Steel" said they thought that group's managements would heartily approve any measures to stiffen prices.

Ask Worcester Line Be Cut From N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

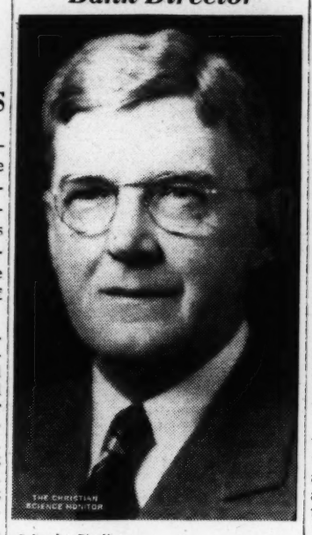
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Formation of an independent corporation prepared and authorized, if necessary, to operate the Providence & Worcester Railroad, now under a 99-year lease to the New Haven railroad, is recommended in a report submitted to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt by a committee appointed by Lieut. Gov. James O. McManus on June 1.

A movement to divorce the Worcester line from the New Haven has been going on for several years, and a hearing is pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington.

The committee reported that Providence was the only substantial port in the country served by but one railroad, and that Railroad was virtually bankrupt; that service and rates of the New Haven had definitely handicapped Rhode Island industry; that the Worcester line was a substantial burden to the New Haven, and that the Worcester line could be operated economically under the new plan.

James S. Hart, Executive Secretary to Governor Vanderbilt, said the Governor "is in full accord with the plan and this report. He believes that it would be very much to the interest of Rhode Island, if it was carried out."

Bank Director



Schuyler Studios

James E. MacCloskey, Jr.

Elected to the Board of Directors of the Union Trust Company, Pittsburgh. Mr. MacCloskey is a Director of the Harbison Walker Refractories Company.

Insurance Leaders Aiming to Ward Off Federal Regulation

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—If State insurance commissioners would ward off Federal regulation they must co-ordinate their activities to protect purchasers of insurance, speakers warned the officials.

Ray B. Lucas, Missouri commissioner, told the 70th annual convention of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners that "already certain groups are charging that state supervision is lacking in proper administration of this enormous and important part of our nation's financial structure.

"Federal supervision has already been applied to many businesses that formerly answered to state controlled bodies.

"This resulted from lax state laws or improper administration."

Mr. Lucas recommended commissioners lay needed amendments of deficient laws promptly before their legislatures.

Frank N. Julian, President of the Association and Alabama State Insurance Superintendent, presented a program of proposed changes in the association's structure. These went to committees which will report Friday for convention action.

Mr. Lucus said the nation's investment in life insurance alone amounts to about 118 billion dollars, and last year the life insurance firms paid out about three billion dollars in the United States and Canada. He added:

"Safeguarding a business that annually distributes such a huge amount of money is worthy of the best ability that a state possesses."

Bank Clearings Show Gain Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the United States during the week ended June .21 outdistanced last week's total and the like week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The gains were recorded in the face of the third straight dip in New York clearings from last year.

The latest total of $5,666,059,000 was 2 per cent above $5,553,013,000 for the corresponding 1938 week and was $690,129,000 more than the preceding week.

New York's aggregate of $3,377,805,000 represented a dip of 4.5 per cent from $3,535,942,000 a year ago. Turnover at outside cities of $2,288,254,000 compared with $2,017,071,000, a gain of 13.4 per cent.

Clearings at outside cities were all larger than last year. Prominent percentage advances included Philadelphia 34, Atlanta 16.2, Richmond 16.1, Louisville 15.8, New Orleans 15.5, Baltimore 14.4, Boston 14.3, Dallas 14.

Turnover at Chicago amounted to $298,800,000, or 3.5 per cent ahead of $288,800,000 in 1938.

Refined Sugar Deliveries To U. S. Ahead of 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported 2,340,799 short tons, raw value, of refined sugar were delivered to American markets by refiners, beet processors and importers during the first five months of this year.

Deliveries during the comparable period last year totaled 2,203,011 short tons.

The deliveries were from these sources: Refiners, 1,686,798 tons, beet processors, 461,608, and importers, 192,393.

Stocks of raw sugar held by refiners on May 31 were reported at 890,270 short tons, raw value, compared with 942,664 a year ago.

Canadian Shoe Men Oppose Bata Entry Into Canada

KITCHENER, Ontario (CP)—Shoe company executives were on record here as opposed to the proposed entry of the Bata Shoe Company of Czechoslovakia into Canada.

An executive meeting of the Ontario Shoe Superintendents and Foremen's and Allied Trade Association claimed Canadian producers could not compete with "forced production" methods used by the Bata firm in Europe.

Opposes Special Court for Rail Reorganization

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission told a House Judiciary Subcommittee that creation of a special court to handle railroad reorganizations would "delay rather than expedite" many such cases now in progress.

Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman of the commission's legislative committee, presented the I. C. C.'s views on the court proposal, already approved by the Senate. He read a commission report sent to Chairman Sumners (D-Tex) of the Judiciary Committee.

"If the new court is created," the commission said, "some time will elapse before its members are appointed and confirmed, and a still longer time before it is able to assemble its staff and complete its organization. If it then assumes jurisdiction over the numerous reorganization cases now pending before the commission, the members of the court and its staff will have to acquire familiarity with the voluminous records, and the new standards and procedure for which the bills provide will entail further hearings before both the commission and the court.

"The conclusion seems unavoidable that the final settlement of these cases will be very materially delayed."

Declaring that a "vast amount" of work had been done by the commission and the Federal courts on railroad reorganizations since 1933 and that 37 cases are now pending, Mr. Eastman said the commission questioned whether it was wise to "swap horses in the middle of the stream."

The commission characterized as "too rigid" the standards for reorganizations which would be established by the proposed legislation.

"It is not unreasonable to believe," the report also stated, "that while the economic depression has been prolonged, we are in a trough from which we shall emerge in the reasonably foreseable future with a corresponding rise in railroad earnings."

Present Steel Rate May Not Continue, Warns the Iron Age

NEW YORK (AP)—Pointing out that the rate of ingot production rose last week to 55 per cent of the steel industry's capacity, Iron Age magazine warned that this rate might not continue.

Said the industrial journal:

"Orders for semi-finished steel and finished steel in the aggregate compare favorably with those received during the like period in May, but, except in heavy steels for construction work and in flat rolled products being taken out against recent commitments, the volume is showing no appreciable gains.

"Unless sheet and strip specifications come in more rapidly, the present rate of ingot production may not be mainfained during the next few weeks, although the prospect still appears to be good for a further step-up several weeks hence when automobile manufacturers are ordering more heavily for 1940 model production. . . .

"Pending the further clarification of the outlook for steel production during the summer months, the advance in scrap prices has halted.

"Strength at seaboard points has been derived from a fresh purchase of about 100,000 tons by the European scrap cartel, which brings the total of its orders placed in this country in the past two months to more than 500,000 tons. Prices paid were approximately the same as on other recent purchases."

United Corp. to List 'Blue Chip' Holdings

NEW YORK (AP)—United Corp. announced it will publish about July 1 an itemized list of its investment of about $2,500,000 in non-utility common stocks of the so-called "blue chip" variety.

The company has hesitated because of the disturbed foreign situation, it was said to invest in non-utility equities the remainder of $8,000,000 which the Securities and Exchange Commission authorized last March for a six-months period.

The move was described as a step in the company's plan to change its status from that of a public utility holding company to that of combined investment, financing and underwriting organization.

Officers of the company said they were optimistic toward current domestic business conditions, but thought the foreign situation warranted caution.

Aluminum of Canada Plans A New $4,500,000 Plant

KINGSTON, Ont. (AP)—R. E. Powell, President of the Aluminum Company of Canada, announced the company will build a $4,500,000 plant in Kingston township just outside the western limits of the city.

About 75 men are at work and several hundred more will be engaged. The plant will employ 600 men at capacity.

Mr. Powell said there will be "substantial extensions" to the company plants at Arvida and Shawinigan Falls, both in Quebec.

Southern Bell Plans Long-Term Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—An issue of long-term bonds of Southern Bell Telephone Co. this summer is in contemplation, financial sources said.

While the amount, maturity and interest rate have not been decided, it is probable the total will be $25,000,000, with proceeds of $16,500,000 going to American Telephone & Telegraph Co., as reimbursement for money advanced by the parent company for new construction.

Southern Bell has no publicly held security issue to refund. More than $4,000,000 of 4 per cent notes sold to the pension fund may also be reacquired, leaving a substantial balance for new construction.

A & P Net Mounts in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., national grocery chain, reported for the year ended Feb. 28 net earnings of $15,833,783, equal to $6.62 a share on the outstanding voting common stock, compared with net income of $9,119,114, equal to $3.50 a share on a larger number of common shares then outstanding, in the preceding fiscal year.

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MODERN cottage, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage and porch; overlooking golf course and ocean at Sebasco, Me.; $500 for season. R. D. SKILLINGS, Bath, Me.

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An apartment house of dignity and charm; choice of 2-room apartments furnished in maple with complete kitchenettes and hotel service; southwest exposure, Fenway view; switchboard service, free parking. Kenmore 3030.
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Unfurn. Apts. $38 up; also Furn. Apts.
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Our Prices Are Very Reasonable
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70 Years in Flatbush

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Delightfully cool rooms, cross ventilation; 2 double rooms with bath between, each $60 per week; 1 extremely large room with sun porch and private bath $75 per week; opposite golf course, near bathing beach, 35 minutes from 34th Street and Broadway Ferry in Long Island and World's Fair, bus and train facilities, service to and from train and ferry; maid and butler service; meals optional. Telephone Hamilton 6255.

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SPEND your vacation at Camp Delaware on beautiful Delaware River in Catskills; boating, swimming and outdoor games; good food, comfortable beds; $2.50 per day, $15 weekly. Send for booklet. W. B. MAXWELL, Lordville, N. Y.

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VALLE LAWN FARM INN, CHATHAM, N. Y. Enjoy restful vacation; friendly hospitality; Berkshires; tennis, golf, swimming; attractive rooms, baths; good food, fresh vegetables, Jersey milk and cream; weekly rates $18-$21. Booklet. MRS. MAUDE COLLIER KNAPP. Tel. Chat. 0204.

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LAKE ONTARIO, Big Sandy Pond—Beautifully located cottage. MRS. ANNA E. VICKERY, 52 Highland Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! FUR CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. OR. 4-4100. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

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SUMMER DRESSES
$3.97
Reg. $5.95
Featuring Shadow Sheer Prints
SECOND FLOOR
MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

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The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores — each one handy to hundreds of kitchens. It's a fixed habit with many housewives to buy their groceries and household supplies at Logan's, because they know they can depend upon quality and value. You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.

THE LOGAN BROS. CO.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

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Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
ELIZABETH ARDEN
TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
84 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

AUTOMATIC GAS
HOT WATER HEATERS
The GREENWICH
GAS COMPANY

Beautiful Sterling Silver
for The June Bride
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

TENNIS
Rackets ..... $2.50 to $14.00
Presses ..... .75
Covers ..... .25
Balls ..... 3 for $1.00
Pennsylvania—Dunlop—Spence
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

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AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC IRON *Special*
Regular $6.95 Value $5.95
Special Price .....
BOOMA GRUENER ELECTRIC CO.
190 PEARL STREET

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
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BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

STRAWBERRY TARTS
5c each
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
859 MAIN STREET 536 ASYLUM ST.

MERIDEN

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
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Alling's Big
July 4th Sale
Starts June 22, Ends July 4th
ALLING RUBBER CO.

FRO JOY ICE CREAM
LYNCH DRUG CO.
298 East Main St.
Phone 3005

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
18 Main Street Tel. 1788
Washing Polishing Lubricating
24-Hour Service
AAA ALA

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
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Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

The Lou Berry Tea Room
is serving
delicious meals for 45c to 70c
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New Britain, Conn.

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Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
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ROSENFELD'S
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Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed—Stored—Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

MOVING in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
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Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Refreshing as a Cool Drink!
DRESSES
by
The Smart Woman, Inc.
Tailored Clothes of Distinction
$10.95 and up
63 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

WEDDING GIFTS
Individual China and Silver Pieces. Sets of Flatware—Watches—Rings—Brooches—Bracelets—Necklaces, etc.
Deferred Payment Plan
FRANK LAUDER
90 WASHINGTON, SOUTH NORWALK

CONNECTICUT

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BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new retreading plant fully equipped to handle retreading and recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service Inc.
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET

Downs Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
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Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
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Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electrical Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

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FUEL OILS—BURNERS SERVICE
Petroleum Heat & Power Co.
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FOUR IN ONE SHOP
"One of Connecticut's largest and finest curtain, drapery, and upholstery shops."
Estimates submitted on all types of Interior Decoration.
120 Bedford Street Phone 4-4195
Stamford, Conn.

Take advantage of our new extended charge service
CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1892

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BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
465 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2158

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St. Phone 3-3171
Playclothes and Swim Suits
for the entire family

NELLY DON
Summer Dresses
Exclusive with us
M. MOLTASCH & SON
STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

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Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
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"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our store has been remodeled and we believe you will find it pleasanter and more convenient to shop in.
See our line of
Play Suits and Swim Suits and Accessories
A Complete Selection of
Play Clothes
For Sun and Fun—
For Garden and Beach
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Rose Pugra Shop
Foundation Garments
for All Figures
Room 238, Brown Building
Elevator Service Phone 3-2640

Leave cares behind! Let us redecorate your home while you enjoy your vacation.
Finlay & Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Spend the summer with a
Nelly Don Dress
Sheer cotton and rayon styles
$1.98 to $7.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN.

First to Musler Liebeskind, then off for your vacation in style from Fair to Fair or in between . . . Shop our 42 Anniversary Event
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main Street, Waterbury

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls Cliff Head
THE FINEST DRY CLEANING POSSIBLE WITH OUR DUPONT TRI-CLENE SYSTEM

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

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Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun
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CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3309-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Drive
Frosted Foods

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers
JUNE is A Wonderful Month to Save on
BEDDING AND DOMESTICS
at
JOHN G. MYERS

Frances Bickel
170 STATE STREET
Corner High Street Opp. Capitol
New Summer Washable Dresses
Silks—Sheers—Cottons
Sizes 12 to 20; 38 to 44
$5.95 and $7.50

WHITNEY'S
MODERNIZED DEPARTMENTS
Make your shopping more delightful and more convenient
Visit Whitney's Soon
Albany, N. Y.

SPARKLING WHITE or BLUE-GRAY CRUSHED STONE
for Driveways
BLACKBURN INC.
PHONE 4-9111 FOR PRICES

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"
- Palm Beach Coats and Pants, $15.50
- Palm Beach Caps $1.85
- Palm Beach Neckties ... $1.00

Boyce and Milwain
66 and 68 State Street
W. G. GRISWOLD
21 STEUBEN STREET
Smart White Footwear
$6.75 up
We invite you to come and see our styles

AUBURN

SEE THE
NEWER, LARGER SEARS
in AUBURN!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
"Auburn's Friendliest Store"

FRED R. DRAKE INC.
Distributors
GAS SUNOCO OILS
AUBURN, N. Y.

CHATFIELD'S
at 1 Mary Street
Specializes in Cleaning
PALM BEACH
and all other types of
SUMMER CLOTHES
PHONE 1797

Try Dairylea Ice Cream
RICHER *and* CREAMIER
Phone 2475

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9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Before you go on your
VACATION
Be sure you have plenty of sports clothes. You'll find complete stocks of whatever you need in our sportswear departments—Second Floor.
at McLEAN'S

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

World's Fair Visitors will love the Comfort and Style of this Season's white shoes—from I. Miller, Footsaver, Dr. Locke, Vitality, Florsheim, Bostonian.

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
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Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
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CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
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for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

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Wirges & Starker, Ic.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
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Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA. 9733

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Where Your Dollar Goes Farther

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores—Phones Free Delivery
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LI. 7676
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

Frank Strauss
Painting and Decorating
Phone AM. 8107 Estimates Given
109 Poultney Avenue

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

CORTLAND

FINE FOODS
COE F. DEXTER
5 GRANT STREET 1985

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
95 So. Main 180 No. Main
Before your Vacation
Let Us CLEAN
Your Summer Clothes
ROBISON & SMITH
LAUNDERERS and CLEANERS

The New
Imperial Washable WALLPAPER
and Sherwin-Williams PAINTS
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

MODERN
LUGGAGE
Featuring
Latest Wardrobe Types
ARGERSINGER'S

For SUMMER Menus
Assorted Cold Cuts
including
Roast Fresh Ham, Chicken Loaf, Thuringer
SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET
Phone 2591 Free Delivery

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Fresh meats, groceries, fruits and vegetables.
JOHN H. ARNOTT
179 Kingsboro Ave. Phone 3345
FREE DELIVERY

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Largest Assortment of
Summer and Cottage Terrace and Porch Furniture
ever shown
Priced Reasonably
PECK'S
"Busy since 1888"

GOODYEAR TIRES
Use our Budget Plan
Servicenter, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts.

JAMESTOWN

"BIGELOW'S
Satisfies your guest—treats each customer as a guest"

"Jantzen" Swim Suits
$4.95 to $7.95
NELSON'S
of Jamestown, 106-110 East 2nd St.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

For Prompt and Efficient Service on Plumbing and Heating Installations, Repairs and Alterations, Call
Ortiz Plumbing Co.
For Sheet Metal Work, Roofs, Leaders and Gutters, Call
A. H. SECKER
115 Prospect Ave. Mamaroneck 1080
Estimates Furnished

Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants

Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Librett's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered.
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Long Island

BALDWIN

Tel. Baldwin 4204 Fidelina Blinn

Ernest, Your Hairdresser
Baldwin Theatre Bldg., Baldwin, L. I.

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

HENRY WICKS
All Fresh Fruit and Vegetables in season
also Fresh Eggs
North Grand Avenue
Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

ELMHURST

Medina Beauty Shop

Specializing
PERSONALITY HAIR CUTTING
90-49 Corona Av. Newtown 9-2459

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COTTON DRESSES
Suitable for Your
VACATION DAYS
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

The Smart Beauty Shop
Specialists
in PERMANENT WAVING
Three 35c items for $1.00
42-22 Bowne St. Ind. 3-6828

FLUSHING—Bayside

BOBBY'S BEAUTY SHOP

Offer the Coolest and Quickest Permanent Wave method and all branches of Beauty Culture.
213-11 41st Avenue
2 Doors West of Bell Ave.
BAYSIDE 9-6215

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863
10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
WASH SUITS
STAY SMART-LOOKING
LONGER
after Pilgrim's extra rain-repellent rinse that prevents their shrinking, increases their resistance to wrinkling, and makes them repel moisture.
Four separate pressing operations, each on a different and special press, shape your suits naturally . . . literally form-fit them to your body.
Pilgrim Laundry Serves
Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.

ASCAN LAUNDRY
Our Work Will Please the Critical—
Our Prices Will Suit the Economical
108-25 Ascan Ave. Bo. 8-9004
Cor. Austin St.

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

MAXAMS
Fine Selection of Period
Furniture, China, Lamps
PICTURE FRAMING
117-12 Queens Blvd. Bo. 8-7757

20 Years' Experience
All Branches
Beauty Culture
Licensed Notox Expert
Maycrest Beauty Shop
71-20 Austin Street Bou. 8-2929

Your Things Cleaned
RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Tel. Cleveland 3-4038
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.
olga held
hair dresser
81-37 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens, L. I.

FREEPORT

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New

Just Phone
We Do the Rest
Phone Freeport 3698

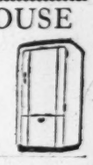
William J. Moser Monumental Artist
Established 1890
63 S. MAIN STREET Ph. Freeport 2-R
Fine Jewelry and Watches
Gifts that Please

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

WESTINGHOUSE
Washers
Ranges
Refrigerators



SNYDER-GARVEY, Inc.
"The Reliable Store"
45 So. Main St. Free. 5414

GREAT NECK

SLIP COVERS
Sofa and 2 Chairs, $24.95
Box Pleats — Corded
Welting — Zippers
Curtains and Bed Spreads
Made to Order
Creative Decorators
114 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 758

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
JANTZEN BATHING SUITS
Sizes 32 to 48
Slacks—Play Suits
Beach Apparel
44 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2693

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Fourth of July
visit our
CABANA SHOP
Smart Beachwear and Playclothes
Also complete assortment of bags, gloves, hosiery, lingerie, and corsets.
CAROL GREEN
253 Fulton Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
60 Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.

For LAWN FURNITURE
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

ALBERTS FURNITURE CO.
Quality Furniture for Less Money
Budget payments to suit your convenience
267 Front Street Hempstead 1603

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

CAMP OUTFITS
at Reasonable Prices
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
76 Main Street (next to State Theatre)
Open Evenings

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Sales Ford Service
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD—LINCOLN ZEPHYR—MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts.
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-0611

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
ESTABLISHED 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—Independence 3-4358

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA. 4-8220 NE. 9-2447

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

Cyril W. Andersson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
79-19 37th Ave. Hav. 9-4776

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS *(Continued)*

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

JAMAICA

WHITE HATS
At the famous Bobben price
$1.85

Tailored or with fly-away veils. Straws, crepe, felt or linen.
BOBBEN SHOPS
167-09 HILLSIDE AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Kahn Construction Co.
175-36 Hillside Ave. Jam. 6-4681
Reroof, Reside, Paint, Remodel from Cellar to Attic
CARPENTER OR IMPROVEMENT WORK
Plans and Permits Obtained, FHA or Modernization Loans
GET OUR ESTIMATE
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Lam
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

Maurice Beauty Salon
8959A 164 ST.
Individualistic Artists in Beauty Culture
Phone Jamaica 6-4430

Oil Burners Fuel Oil
FAULTLESS Distributing Co. Inc.
112-24 Van Wyck Blvd.
Jamaica 9-1700

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Serve Yourself and Save at
BIG BEN
SUPER FOOD MARKETS
307 Sunrise Highway
Free Parking next to Market
Clean Modern and Sanitary

Tel. Lynbrook 2454
Hermann Zinn
Delicatessen and Groceries
Orders Promptly Delivered
77 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook, L. I.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Lucas Paints
Wall Paper
Barrelled Sunlight
Cabots and Kauri Products
88 Atlantic Ave. Lyn. 3155

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

LYNBROOK'S
HOUSE OF FLOWERS
Flowers for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Weddings—Graduation
Tel. Lyn. 2484 3 Union Ave.

GIFTS and CARDS
Buy Yours Here
Graduation June 26 and 27
Walter S. Miller Jr.
64 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn. 837

Call For and Delivery Service
Weiler's Shell Service
Sunrise Highway
Lynbrook
Opp. Peoples Bank Tel. Lyn. 7851

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

MANHASSET

MANHASSET DELICATESSEN,
INCORPORATED
HOME-COOKED FOOD
Chicken Pot Pies Our Specialty
Staples CATERING Delicacies
435 Plandome Road Opp. Theatre
PHONE MANHASSET 2188

Long Island

MANHASSET *(Continued)*

CAMERA SUPPLIES
Finest Quality Developing, Printing and Enlarging
THE PHOTOGRAPHY SHOP
7 Hillside Ave., Opp. R. R. Station
Tel. Man. 540

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

Fay's Corset Shop
Correct Corset Fitting
Figure freedom with firm control
Alterations made without charge.
215-03 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153. 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

White Comes Back Whiter
and Pastel Shades are Clearer
When Dry-Cleaned by our well known "MODERN" Process. Perspiration Stains and Odors are Removed

L. NELSON
Modern Cleaner and Furrier
104-23 Jamaica Ave.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-2271—8540

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

40% Discount on Many Standard Make Watches at
GEORGE DAVIDOFF
RICHMOND HILL'S LEADING JEWELER
110-14 Jamaica Avenue

VIRGINIA 7-9512
Premeis Restaurant
German-American Cooking
CLUB ACCOMMODATIONS
101-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

C. Francis Johansen
Skillful
Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing
104-40 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-1426
ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS

Vir. 9-1443
FRED'S MEAT MARKET
116-09 Jamaica Avenue
Formerly Bill's Market

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

Established 20 Years Richmond Hill 2-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose — Mallory Hats —
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA AND MYRTLE AVENUES

Cool White Shoes for Comfort
Wilbur Coon Matrix Treadeasy
$5.00 up
Edwards—Boys' and Girls' Shoes
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254

Gifts Galore at
E. D. RUMMEL
JEWELER
116-19 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338 — Graduation Bouquets
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
86-06 117TH STREET
Bonded Member F. T. D.

New "CABANA"
give the breeze plenty of openings
WALK-OVER'S
Now priced from $6.50 up
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Ave. X-Ray Fitting

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Bob W. Thompson, Inc.
LICENSED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER
Refrigerators—Ranges
Dishwashers—Disposalls
Washers and Ironers—Vacuum Cleaners
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
9606 JAMAICA AVE. VIrginia 7-4429

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven *(Continued)*

THE WORLD'S FAIR
offers many opportunities
Why not furnish that Spare Room and add to your income?
Use Our Budget Plan
CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Furniture and Bedding
9206 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-1189

SCHIAVELLI'S BEAUTY SALONS
Service of the Better Kind
Moderately Priced
Permanent Waves of Distinction
8025 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill 2-8300 Woodhaven
89-37a 165th Street
Rep. 9-3050 Jamaica
Established over 20 years on L. I.

• • •
For the best in Photo-Finishing Cameras and Photo Supplies See
VO-PHOTO SERVICE
8027 Jamaica Avenue
Commercial Photography
VIR. 7-9379 HARRY VOGT
• • •
Bathing Suits
Beachwear
Riding Togs
MARTEL'S
8503 Jamaica Avenue
3129 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN Co.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Tel. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4473
The Best Quality Meats and Poultry Sold at
GEORGE'S MARKET
JULIUS ROTH, Mgr.
Free Delivery 275 Sunrise Highway

TEL R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for Indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

"IT'S A HUMMER!"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

MAMARONECK

When It's a Matter of Good Taste Serve
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

"Certified"
FUR STORAGE
at
BEREY
Cor. Prospect and Crary Aves.
Oak. 2554

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

MOUNT VERNON *(Continued)*

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger, Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Moe Meyer Store
Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655. 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FILL YOUR BIN TODAY
with one quality
NUROCO CONE CLEANED ANTHRACITE
at the Spring price (the lowest price of the year). You can save enough on next winter's coal to buy a top coat! Convenience Nuroco budget plan available at no extra charge.
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle

KAMP TRAMPS For Boys and Girls
Durable Summer Play Shoes
$3.95 up according to size
KRAMER'S
575 MAIN STREET

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING PRODUCTS COOLING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 E. Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

New Summer Mesh Girdles and Corselettes
Corsets Fitted—Alterations Free
Corsets Repaired
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR SERVICE CALL N. R. 9306 — "FOR QUICK STARTS AND SURE STOPS"
MacDONALD & WILLIAMS
Texaco Certified Service Station
83 Huguenot St. Cor. Echo Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Large Selection of
White Shoes
for Vacation
at Popular Prices
FISHER'S
2991 Third Ave., cor. 154th St.
BRONX, N. Y.

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Let Us
MARFAK
Your Car
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 8-8829

Sterling Palace Garage
SOCONY
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

THERESA BEAUTY SHOP
Conservative in Clientele . . . but Modern in Workmanship
Harper Service Given
1 DeKalb Ave. Room 417 — Albee Theatre Bldg. TRiangle 5-6926

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK CITY *(Continued)*

Brooklyn *(Continued)*

RUGS
Shampooed—Resized—Mothproofed
6 months' free storage
8 x 10 Domestic $4.00
Complete Cleaning and Tailoring Facilities
UNIT SYSTEM LAUNDRY CORP.
866 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-6100

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Everything in Music
RADIOS—RECORDS
Radio Service
IDEAL MUSIC CO.
Cor. 72nd St. and Fifth Ave.
SH. 8-5862

Try Our Permanents
Beauty Preparations for Every Need
RODNEY'S
149 SEVENTH AVE. NE. 8-3680

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KAMP TRAMPS For Boys and Girls
Durable Summer Play Shoes
$3.95 up, according to size
KRAMER'S
2203 and 2570 BROADWAY

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SONIA PYT BEAUTY SALON
801 Castleton Ave., W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7174
PERMANENTS
We carry a full line of our own cosmetics and invite your inquiries. Consultation free.

Island Chevrolet Inc. CHEVROLET
1316 Castleton Avenue
West New Brighton, S. I.
Telephone Gibraltar 2-7900-1
Sales—Service
Dependable Used Cars

NIAGARA FALLS

ESSO SIGN
At Your Service
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil, or tires checked.
GAS TIRES
LUBRICATION
F. J. Coppins & Son
2784 Main Street
Routes 18, 104 and 31

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry Insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft.
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
With the new improved Zotos Machineless Permanent Waves $10.00
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

Tel. PELHAM 2638
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, general Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.
Work Called for and Delivered at no extra charge.

BEACON CLEANERS
116 Fifth Ave. Tel. Pel. 3173

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
More power—more electric cold—more economy
FRANK L. ROCKEY
129-131 No. Main Street

THUR RAY
The New Cool Permanent that Lasts
Richard's Hair Dressing
204 Westchester Ave Phone 346

Smart Daytime
Dresses and Ensembles
We also feature smartly styled hats.
HATS from $1.45
DRESSES from $2.95
LILLIAN SHOP
227 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

NEW YORK *(Continued)*

PORT CHESTER *(Continued)*

Sports Wear
Swim Togs
for men, women, children
W. T. GRANT CO.
108 NO. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

This Is
MEN'S Economy Week
at
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Distributor of
S and W FINE FOODS
B and M Food Market
469 Main St. Phone 6160

Our Display of
Summer Baked Goods
will tempt your appetite
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main St. Near Market

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
South Ave. at Academy St.
On Main Route No. 9 to World's Fair
ESSO MOTOR OIL

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SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
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That Better Hard Coal
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Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
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The Fashion Center of Utica
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CENTRAL REFRIGERATION CO., Inc.
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One Price
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Parliamentary Practice

Presiding Officer Speaks for the Assembly

Question: During an election, after several ballots had been taken, and while the tellers were collecting the votes, the chairman proposed silent prayer, after which she directed that the ballots collected be destroyed and another ballot taken. Is this an orderly procedure? or should the vote have been counted?

Answer: There is nothing disorderly about the proceeding in itself, if the members gave their consent, either expressed or implied. The fact that the chairman "proposed," indicates that she was probably conscious of this, and at least gave the members an opportunity to object if they did not approve.

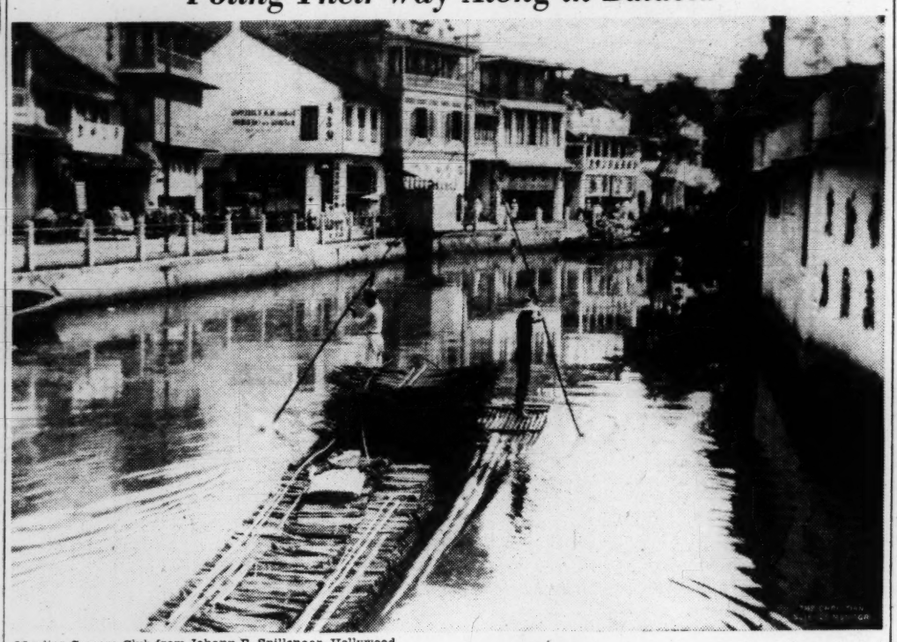
It would be disorderly for the chairman to rule or direct an action without putting the question to the members. However wise and helpful an action may be, and though done with the best intentions, a presiding officer has no more right to order it than any other member unless authorized in some way by vote of the members or by statute.

The presiding officer is the voice or representative of the organization, even when ruling on parliamentary questions, and subject to the direction of the organization. Unless it is clearly evident that an action is desired or supported by the majority, the presiding officer should ascertain the will of the body before ordering any action, either by asking general consent or if necessary putting the question to vote.

Living Amicably

May I be no man's enemy, and may I be the friend of that which is eternal and abides. May I never quarrel with those nearest to me; and, if I do, may I be reconciled quickly. May I never devise evil against any man; if any devise evil against me, may I escape uninjured and without the need of hurting him. May I love, seek and attain only that which is good. May I wish for all men's happiness and envy none.—Eusebius.

Poling Their Way Along in Batavia



Monitor Camera Club from Johann B. Spillenaar, Hollywood

Scene in the Dutch East Indies

Daily Anecdote

Evidence

When Conan Doyle, the celebrated creator of "Sherlock Holmes," arrived in Boston during his lecture tour of the United States, he was astonished to hear one of the cabbies at the station greet him by name.

"How did you know me?" he inquired.

"Well," said the cabby, looking quite mysterious, "if you'll excuse my saying so, I'm by way of being something of a detective myself. I've been following your journey in the United States by reading the papers, and just now have made some deductions. The lapels of your coat look as if they had been grabbed by New York reporters; your hair was evidently cut in Philadelphia; your hat appears to have suffered some injuries of the Chicago variety; and your right shoe carries a daub of Buffalo mud under the instep; and- and-"

"And what?" insisted Doyle.

"Well," said the cabby, with a grin, "I saw 'Conan Doyle' in big white letters on your trunk."

Hands Are to Clasp

Human hands were given us to clasp, and not to be raised against one another in fratricidal strife.—Stanley Baldwin.

Daily Quotation

THE hour of crisis never makes or unmakes us; that hour shows forth what is in us.—JOHN MCAFEE.

Peace Point

In the first stages of any new peace initiative, the governments should break away from the conventional diplomatic view that a peace settlement should be negotiated only after a war. The occasion to discuss a peace treaty is in time of peace.—Allen of Hurtwood.

It Has Been Said of Trifles

He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do anything.—Johnson.

As it would be a great folly to shoe horses as Nero did, with gold, so it is to spend time in trifles.—J. Mason.

A grain of sand leads to the fall of a mountain when the moment has come for the mountain to fall.—Ernest Renan.

There are no trifles in the moral universe of God. Speak but one true word today and it shall go ringing on through the ages.—W. M. Punshon.

There is nothing insignificant—nothing.—Coleridge.

The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn.—Emerson.

Do little things now; so shall big things come to thee by and by asking to be done.—Persian Proverb.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The cops of New York who stop speeders en route to the Fair are not to ask, "Where's the fire?" and yet, on a police salary, who can pay a gag writer for fresh stuff?

Detroit News: Political candidates are bound to spread the sugar before they are elected, but the Illinois sheriff who has distributed more than 16,000 candy bars to kids to keep a campaign promise sets a record for post-election performance.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: "How you gonna keep 'em down on the farm" will never be a problem as long as the Government continues to send out subsidy checks.

Roanoke (Va.) Times: In Paris, the Warner picture, "Racket Busters," had its title changed to "Threats Over the City." But the payoff is the reason why they did it. Too many Parisians thought it was a tennis picture.

In Lighter Vein

Localized Definitions

A red: Any person who doesn't agree with Mr. Hearst.

A capitalist: A neighbor with a job.

Expected boom: A blowout on that front tire that was wearing low.

WPA: Getting good grades in algebra "with Pop's assistance."—Pasadena Post.

What Is Space?

The sides of the London underground (subway) train were almost bulging one Saturday midday with the football crowd added to the usual overflowing homeward traffic. Literally not the thinnest wafer could be placed between the people, who were pressed against each other in the uttermost discomfort, but entirely cheerful as a football crowd always is.

Arrived at their destination, the footballers, by dint of much pushing, trooped out. The station was quite black with them, and the noise of their feet on the wooden platform was like the tramp of a regiment of soldiers.

The small child, seated on her father's knee, looked from the platform to the still overflowing train, little impression having been made on the overcrowdedness even by the exit of such a large number.

"Daddy," she said, indicating the footballers flocking off the platform, "where did all those people come from?"

"From the train, Dear," answered the father.

Silence for a moment, whilst this momentous fact was assimilated; then, turning to regard the people still in the train, "Well, Daddy, where is the room that they've left?" (A remark which was greeted by the roar of the whole carriage.)

Vocations

Business for Florist

Some little time ago a man came into our office carrying quite a large box. He opened it and passed it around. It was filled with beautiful little boutonnieres—asters or cornflowers for the men, and rosebuds or carnations for the ladies. He invited each one in the office to select one as a gift.

When questioned, he explained that the thought had occurred to him how much good will might be established by visiting the different offices in the neighborhood with a flower token. He went to a florist with his idea and the florist allowed him to try it out. It had created such good feeling and increased business for this florist that the practice was extended to other office buildings in the neighborhood.

This man added he had been unemployed for some time, but that now the florist was going to take him on in the florist shop as a permanent clerk. — Olive D. S., New York.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Dove Became the Symbol of Peace?

The concept of the dove as a symbol for peace is widespread and popular. It traces back to times of great antiquity and has persisted throughout the ages.

As depicted in cartoons, the dove of peace is commonly shown bearing a sprig of olive branch in its bill. In very ancient times, the bearing of a tree branch of any sort served somewhat the same purpose as our modern flag of truce. When representatives of warring factions wanted to get together for peaceful discussion, holding aloft a tree branch of some sort proclaimed their intent and was their protection. Similarly, when strangers of ancient times met with no thought of harm, the bearing of a tree branch made plain their friendly attitude.

Later, the conviction grew that the olive tree bore the type of branch which was preeminently fitting and proper to use as a sign of peace and amicable mission. Perhaps to a large degree this was due to the Biblical account of Noah's experiences in the Ark and his sending forth the dove. The dove returned to the Ark with an olive leaf in its mouth, as a sign that the longed-for peace after the storm was at hand.

In Greek mythology, as well, the position of the olive branch was enhanced as above branches of other trees. An olive tree was supposed to have been given to Athens by Pallas Athene, the Greek patron of peace and plenty; and the Greek figure representing peace wore a laurel crown and held a branch of the olive tree.

From an ornithological standpoint, the choice of the dove is not a particularly happy one.

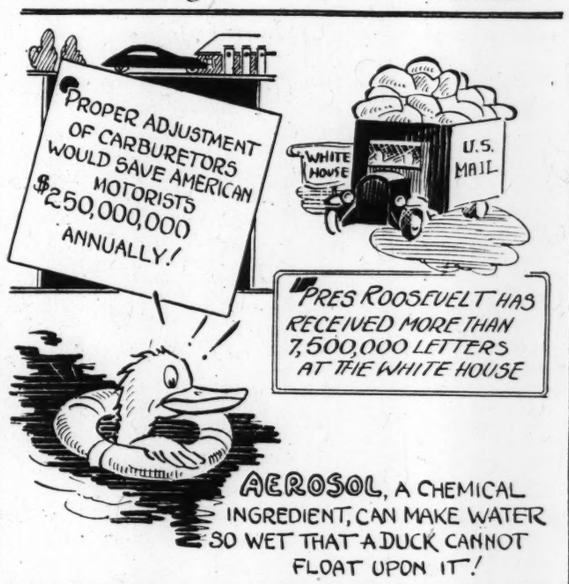
Doves and pigeons sometimes seem to be pugnacious and impudent feathered folk; but the dove's quiet coat of grey, its apparent gentleness and harmlessness when alone, and its tranquil cooing seem to bear out the traditional claim to being a bird of peace.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Be the Possessor

Whoever is out of patience is out of possession of his soul; men must not turn bees and kill themselves in stinging others.—Francis Bacon.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.


PROPER ADJUSTMENT OF CARBURETORS WOULD SAVE AMERICAN MOTORISTS $250,000,000 ANNUALLY!
WHITE HOUSE
U.S. MAIL
PRES ROOSEVELT HAS RECEIVED MORE THAN 7,500,000 LETTERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE
AEROSOL, A CHEMICAL INGREDIENT, CAN MAKE WATER SO WET THAT A DUCK CANNOT FLOAT UPON IT!

One ounce of aerosol (a new product of chemistry) in 2,000 ounces of water removes the oil film from the duck's feathers, causing the fowl to sink.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'With Care'

(Regina Leader Post)

Regina, Sask., Can.

Babies bring softness to the hearts of ordinarily hard-boiled and realistic railroad men. Even when they're baby birds and baby kittens.

Witness two instances that just came to light at Broadview.

First, a switchman working on the repair spur track noticed that a bird had built a nest on the journal box of a freight car shunted in there for repairs.

Repairs completed, the car was due to move back into service, but the eggs in the nest hadn't hatched. The switchman carefully picked up the nest, held it in his hands until the car was taken away and a new one moved in for repairs. He replaced the nest on the journal box of the newly arrived car. The mother bird didn't know the difference.

The second car was repaired and due to move, and still the eggs hadn't hatched. The nest was picked up again, held until a third car was shunted in for repairs. The same process was repeated several times until the birds hatched and flew away. The switchman then gave up his role of foster-father and went back to railroading.

Second, the crew on a locomotive roaring between Broadview and Moose Jaw discovered with surpise that the round-house cat of Broadview had kittens in the tool box of the engine.

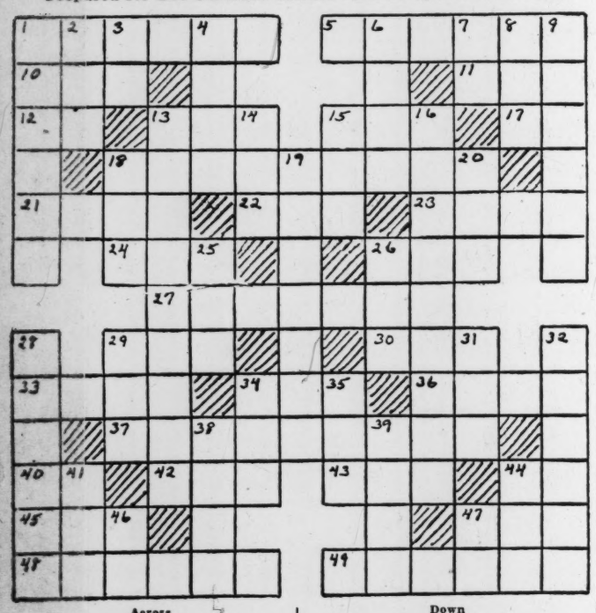
Cat and kittens rode unconcerned to Moose Jaw, raised only a little fuss when railway officials removed them from the tool box and sent them back dead-head to Broadview and home in the round-house.

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, God is mighty, and despiseth not any: he is mighty in strength and wisdom.—JOB 36:5.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was father-in-law of Moses?
8—According to Greek legend, Cecrops founded what city?
10—An auricle is what?
11—Surface of ground over a mine is called what?
12—Mountain (abbr.).
13—The uraeus is what?
15—What is the broad sash worn by Japanese women?
17—What was Pyrrho's nationality (abbr.)?
18—Where is Umanak?
21—What is a lake port of Pennsylvania?
23—Who was Jacob's seventh son?
23—Where is Muscatine?
24—What was land to which Cain fled?
26—What suffix forms superlative of adverbs?
27—Who was one of Levites who assisted Ezra in expounding the law?
29—What was first name of Steen, Dutch painter?
30—Japanese apricot is what?
33—What is used as a cheap form of working shoe?
34—What is a commune of Saxony, Germany?
36—What is a city of Algeria, Africa?
37—What is a seaport of southeastern Queensland, Australia?
40—What is name of an artificial language?
42—Turf or sward is what?
43—What insects abound in Palestine (sing.)?
44—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
45—Gate of a castle is what?
47—What is a peruke?
48—What mountainous district of Asia is mentioned in Bible?
49—What is a manufacturing and commercial city of New York?

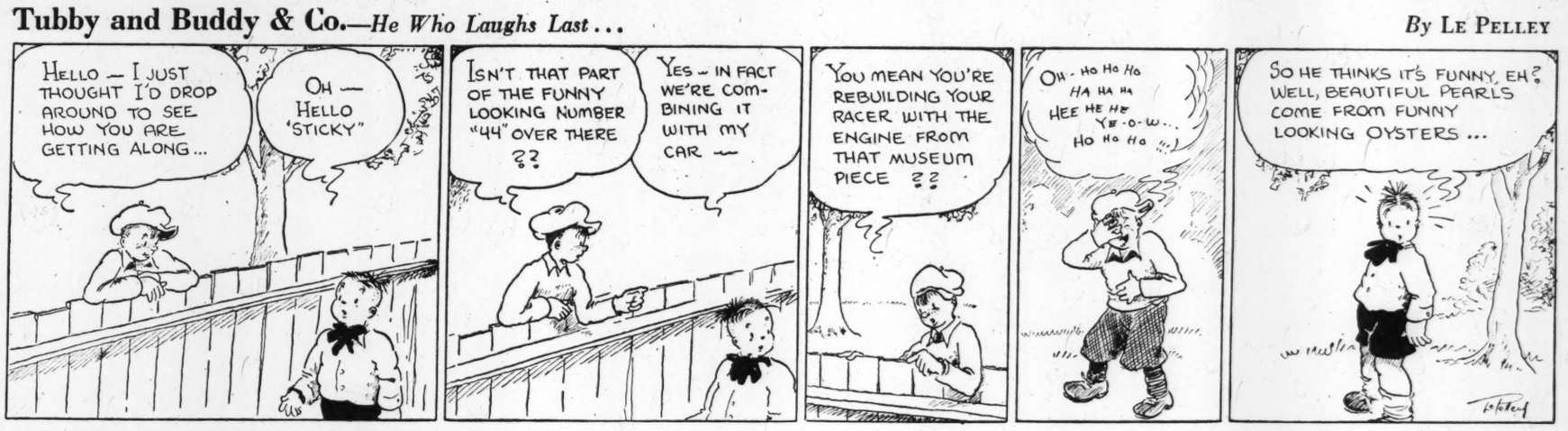
Down

1—Who was eldest son of Simeon?
2—Would you pet, eat, or row the tasajo of South America?
3—Treasurer (abbr.).
4—What flower is greatly prized in the East?
6—What is another name for the bass saxhorn?
7—What ending denotes past tense?
8—Small horse is called what?
9—If you visited Beyrouth, who would you see (sing.)?
13—What was hill on which St. Paul addressed men of Athens?
14—What is projecting piece of wood which holds tent ropes?
15—Is Book of Micah in Old or New Testament?
16—What is largest of Aran Isles?
18—What is a snare or trap for game?
19—What is name of a long-tailed African dove?
20—Woman's dowry is what?
25—18 Across belongs to what country (abbr.)?
26—Claire is a city of Wisconsin.
28—What island of Hebrides group is north of Jura?
29—What patriarch dwelt in Ur?
31—Desert region of shifting sand is called what?
32—What is a city of Langlade County, Wisconsin?
34—Compute.
35—A low state or condition is called what?
38—Who was one of Parcae?
39—Morays are what?
41—A rower is often called what?
44—What is a parcel of hemp fiber weighing about 2½ lbs.?
46—What Egyptian god was son of Nut, the sky?
47—You and I.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*He Who Laughs Last . . .*

By LE PELLEY

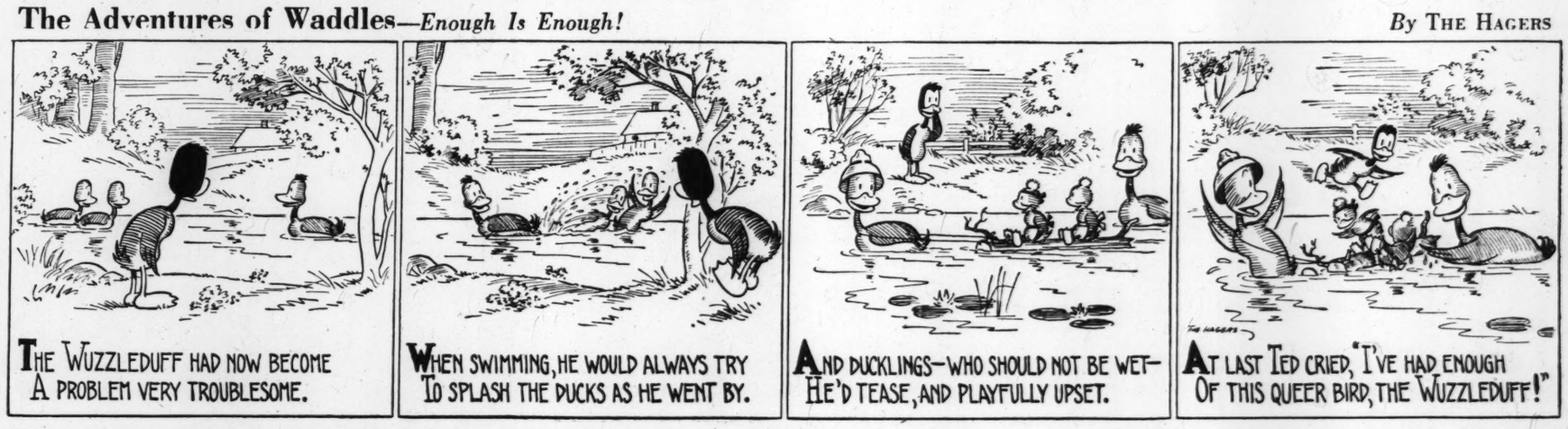

HELLO — I JUST THOUGHT I'D DROP AROUND TO SEE HOW YOU ARE GETTING ALONG...
OH — HELLO "STICKY"
ISN'T THAT PART OF THE FUNNY LOOKING NUMBER "44" OVER THERE ??
YES — IN FACT WE'RE COMBINING IT WITH MY CAR —
YOU MEAN YOU'RE REBUILDING YOUR RACER WITH THE ENGINE FROM THAT MUSEUM PIECE ??
OH - HO HO HO HA HA HA HEE HE HE YE-O-W... HO HO HO
SO HE THINKS IT'S FUNNY, EH? WELL, BEAUTIFUL PEARLS COME FROM FUNNY LOOKING OYSTERS...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Baking Day*

Betty Anne was busily playing in the back yard today—
Just as I thought, she was making mud pies—
She offered to make me one-
"No thank you," I wagged, "I know all about those pies!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Enough Is Enough!*

By THE HAGERS


THE WUZZLEDUFF HAD NOW BECOME A PROBLEM VERY TROUBLESOME.
WHEN SWIMMING, HE WOULD ALWAYS TRY TO SPLASH THE DUCKS AS HE WENT BY.
AND DUCKLINGS—WHO SHOULD NOT BE WET—HE'D TEASE, AND PLAYFULLY UPSET.
AT LAST TED CRIED, "I'VE HAD ENOUGH OF THIS QUEER BIRD, THE WUZZLEDUFF!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Double Threat: Triple Entente

On that momentous day when Mr. Chamberlain announced British willingness to seek an alliance with Russia the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo triangle lost important diplomatic ground in the struggle for world position. Despite the exultation in the German and Italian press over Britain's difficulties with Japan at Tientsin, this fact remains.

There is now a definite limit on the ability of Berlin and Tokyo to profit from concerted action on two fronts, or even from timing their coups in such a way as to cause distraction in Downing Street. For whenever such timing creates the impression of close cooperation between them on two sides of Russia, this tends at once to push the Russians and the British closer together.

Latest reports on Anglo-Russian negotiations at Moscow illustrate this point. Delay in signing an agreement with Britain is now said to be due in part to Russia's desire to wait and see what happens at Tientsin and Danzig.

From Moscow's point of view a purely Japanese threat could be met by Russian armies in the East without benefit of an alliance with Britain and France. But when such a threat is accompanied by signs of German pressure at Danzig, throughout the Baltic region and possibly elsewhere along the racial boundary where Slavs and Teutons meet, there exists a double menace to Russian interests which can best be checked by Russian adherence to a new triple entente. Likewise, as London watches Japanese encroachment on British interests in the Far East while Britain attempts to protect vital interests in Europe, the "bear that walks like a man" begins to stand out as an indispensable member of Europe's defensive community.

Early in the negotiations between Russia and Britain it was reported that Moscow was seeking a pledge of Anglo-French aid in the Far East as well as in Europe, but that the two western nations were unwilling to make commitments of this sort outside Europe. With new pressure on western interests by Japan in China may come a revised attitude on the part of London and Paris, if not toward Eastern pledges at least toward other problems which now seem to be postponing the completion of a triple entente.

Despite present delays in Anglo-Russian negotiations, this is a probability with which both Tokyo and Berlin must reckon. If these capitals time their diplomatic offensives as to create an appearance of premeditated collaboration, they will do their rivals the service of removing one of the obstacles which these rivals have confronted when attempting to reach complete agreement, namely, British apprehension that to sign up with Russia would push Japan into a German alliance. For if a German-Japanese alliance is recognized to exist in effect, postponement of a counter-alliance could not well be justified.

To prevent the crystallization of a triple entente, therefore, Germany and Japan must forgo some of the advantages of the double threat which they could make with impunity before that entente was favored in London. This is not to say that international crises are at an end, only that they will be less awesome to governments which are no longer unready to match the dynamic technique of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo triangle with the defensive power of non-expansionist states bound in a common purpose.

Balancing Up

Counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers has made an extensive case for revision of the Wagner Labor Relations Act in the hearings before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. His striking summation of "inequalities"—such as the statement that a union may tell workers erroneously they are required to join the union but that an employer must not tell them they can hold their jobs without joining—creates a strong presumption that some amendments are needed.

Actually it does not seem likely that amendment can be accomplished before adjournment of the present session, since even the drafting of a committee bill would be a detailed and highly controversial job; but the record that is being written in these hearings should be useful, looking toward action next session.

By that time it can be better judged how many of the amendments proposed by Senator Edward R. Burke are necessary. The National Labor Relations Board with its new member, Dr. William N. Leiserson, has just acted to provide for receiving petitions for elections from employers caught in the cross-fire of jurisdictional strikes. Possibly it might clear up also the matter of the degree of freedom of speech permissible to an employer without committing an "unfair labor practice." Other of the Burke amendments may be necessary, such as forbidding coercion from union as well as from employer sources, but some go too far, and time should be taken for the sifting.

Meanwhile, the Senate Education and Labor Committee has also before it a bill by two of its own members—Senators Robert La Follette and Elbert D. Thomas—which also should go prominently on the calendar for scrutiny at next session, since it is not likely to get farther at this time.

This is the Industrial Espionage bill. Two of its best provisions are those which would prohibit private armed guards to operate outside the premises of an employer and would prohibit possession of industrial munitions such as tear gas and sub-machine guns. Complete prevention of industrial spying may be more than law alone can accomplish, but preservation of order should be in the hands of public officials rather than of "coal and iron police."

The "balancing up" of labor legislation should be more than merely shaping the rules of a game between two supposed contestants. It should be an effort to interpret the spirit of fair play where co-operation is to be sought and where interests of the public are to be considered.

Puppets in the Window

An interesting exhibit to be seen at the Swiss National Exhibition in Zurich is a shop-window where mechanical figures draw attention, by appropriate action, to the beauty, or the utility, of the garments they display.

One cannot help thinking that the introduction of this idea would do much to attract the customer into the shop. For immobility allows the immaculate figures in the window salon to retain a superhuman sangfroid, an impervious majesty of deportment, into which the sensitive man in the street may even read a faint disdain of his own aspirations. Great must be his self-confidence if he dares to see himself there as others will see him, or to imagine, for a moment, that he could wear with any credit the mantles of such Olympians. Once let them move, however, and he will but think of the added grace he could bring to their clothes, and be heartened to make his purchase.

Incidentally, one foresees that, with such methods, the shop-window of the future will be the most popular of street entertainments. It may even develop into a true puppet show, and the tailor's Dummy, and the milliner's Model, become characters as famous as Punch and Judy.

Popcorn for Amperes

Advances in electrical engineering have come so thick and fast that one may well inquire what answer will be given to little girls of 1980 who, like 13-year-old Gloria Rehfeld of New York City, may write to General Electric for "a little sample of electricity, if you can spare it. We are studying about it in Geography."

Last week, when Gloria visited the New York World's Fair with forty-seven other girls in her eighth grade class, the engineers entertaining the group brought her close to as many samples of electricity as possible. In Steinmetz Hall she tripped the switch releasing 10,000,000 volts of laboratory "lightning." Then still empty-handed, she went through the "house of magic," allowing enough electricity to pass through her arms to light a small lamp.

She still had nothing in her hand after she passed it over a tube of light and apparently peeled out the light. But, though empty, there was enough energy there, from somewhere, to put the light back in the same manner.

Yet, when she left the Fair after all this, all she had in the way of a "sample" was a bag of popcorn, kernels turned inside out by radio waves. Perhaps the "World of Day-After-Tomorrow" will be able to present her a chunk of electricity suitably wrapped up in a small package.

Islands for a Queen

Admiring one of the islands in Western Canada during the royal tour, Queen Elizabeth enthusiastically asked: "Could we buy one of them?" Someone replied, "They're all yours anyway."

When it comes to beautiful islands, Canada has them—East, West and in between. Perhaps they reminded the Queen of her own Scotland.

It remained for Eastern Canada to offer an island to the Queen without her asking. J. T. Horan, President of the Thousand Islands-St. Lawrence River-Rideau Canal Association, wired Lady Katharine Seymour, lady-in-waiting to the Queen, asking if Her Majesty would accept one of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence. The Association probably thinks one island more or less would not be missed among a thousand. On the contrary, as Queens Island or Elizabeth Island, it might become more famous than any of the other 999.

The Bookshelf

Litvinoff and Soviet Policy

The retirement of Maxim Litvinoff as Commissar of Foreign Affairs in Soviet Russia has been subject to various interpretations. It is clear, however, that there has been a more direct consolidation of Soviet foreign policy in the hands of Stalin. And it is apparent that a stronger line in dealing with the bourgeois states has become one of the current objectives. But Russian policy has been proverbially paradoxical. Thus the definitive effect of the shelving of the diplomat who has been a major figure in Moscow's external relations for a decade and a half is still to be awaited.

Meanwhile the effect of the change of personalities, if not the change of policy, has been to lift the declarations of Litvinoff out of the columns of news and into the columns of history. Selections from his speeches, and the text of treaties which he negotiated, can be studied for illumination of Soviet policy up to May 4, 1939.

* * *

They show, with great clarity, the development of one phase of Soviet philosophy. The concept of peace as "indivisible," the attachment to the fundamentals of the League of Nations, and the construction of a chain of nonaggression pacts with Russia's neighbors—these are lucidly presented. But AGAINST AGGRESSION (New York: International Publishers. $1.50) makes no pretense at either completeness or interpretation. For any hint of the effect of the policies of the Communist International upon Russia's international position, one must go elsewhere. Nor do the treaties which are textually presented provide any hint of the defense strategy which is involved beneath their general protestations of pacific intent.

Perhaps the greatest problem in interpreting Soviet foreign policy is the difference between its short-range and long-range objectives. Prior to Soviet adherence to the League of Nations, the hope of fomenting world revolution was dominant in at least many strata of Soviet officialdom. Throughout the era of hope for collective security, the Soviets continuously lessened the emphasis on democratic chaos and became an apostle of international morality and cooperation. The essential problem, however, has remained. Indeed it underlies much of the problem of the present Anglo-Soviet negotiations to complete the British-French nonaggression front. It is whether, in the final analysis, Moscow will regard Communism as an article for export.

* * *

Yet no one expects these deeper problems to be dealt with in a Foreign Minister's public speeches. So one turns to recall that Litvinoff's declarations have, indeed, provided some not unuseful analyses of the League of Nations and the problems of a collective security which turned out to be neither collective nor secure. Few of his paragraphs are more trenchant than:

> Now that aggression has become a reality, it is apparently necessary to eliminate collective methods of combating aggression in order to avert it from oneself. A fire brigade was set up in the innocent hope that, by some lucky chance, there would be no fires. . . . Directly the danger of fire disappears, we shall reassemble the fire brigade without a moment's delay.

In July 9, 1937, Litvinoff could write with unquestioned justification: ". . . the forces which stand for peace are less resolute, less energetic and less united than the forces opposing them, which, as they stop at nothing—neither bluff, blackmail, deception, nor the risk of adventure—have now been keeping the whole world in a state of growing alarm."

That was two years ago. Out of grave experience, the resolution and the unity for peace have stiffened. The efforts to rebuild some semblance of a structure that will withstand aggression may be late, but they appear in earnest and the next weeks may unroll the answer to how far the Soviet actual policy coincides with Litvinoff's "against aggression."

Gx.

"True Education"

The test of true education is not whether the graduates are millionaires or ditch diggers. Even if they were ditch diggers, they would still be the educated citizens that democracy demands if they had a sound character, a disciplined mind and an elevated spirit. These things true education can give. On these things democracy depends.—Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins.

The Interested Bystander

North . . South . . East . . West

Ventriloquism as an Art

By Frank L. Perrin

For a long period during the waning years of vaudeville the art of the ventriloquist languished. Even in the 10-20-30 show houses audiences which had become too waywise to be deceived by even the more clever artists clamored for something approaching the realistic. The tap-dancers, and then the fluttering motion pictures of the new century usurped the place of the forebears of today's Charlie McCarthys. But the elusive art now seems to have been revived. It may be that the distance imposed or provided by the radio has served to lend enchantment. Listeners in homes and clubs easily envision, in fancy, two speaking persons where there is only one. We allow ourselves to be consciously deceived by the cleverness of the dual-voiced master of ceremonies.

And so, at the moment, one seeks to assure himself, when he hears what appears to be the voice of Secretary Harold Ickes, or that of Secretary Henry Wallace, that he is not being deceived. From whence come the promptings and the inspirations? Is the movement, recently revived, to "draft Roosevelt" as a third-term candidate for the presidency, spontaneous, or is it cleverly proposed with the full knowledge and enthusiastic approval of the one most concerned and without whose tacit consent even a suggestion of such a plan could not be permitted? It is to be observed that just recently the President himself none too cleverly evaded answering a direct question as to whether or not he would seek or accept a third-term nomination. Perhaps he himself does not know whether he would be the choice of the Democratic delegates to next year's convention. Perhaps even Postmaster General Farley does not know. Perhaps Vice President Garner does know better than either.

* * *

But it is quite generally assumed that neither Mr. Ickes nor Mr. Wallace is sufficiently informed to weigh and appraise the strength of the opposition to any third-term movement. They remain, without promotion, in the class with the Corcorans and the few others who still believe that the animated dummies on the lap of a clever ventriloquist can convince the people that the manikins, and not the showman, actually do the talking.

It is regrettable, if the effort is to be made to break down or destroy the traditional opposition to three consecutive terms for an elected President of the Republic that the issue, if there be one, cannot be more honestly and clearly presented. Mr. Roosevelt is himself handicapped or embarrassed by a poverty of wise and courageous friends and champions. Modesty certainly forbids the voluntary offering of himself as a candidate. He cannot point to more than temporary achievements in carrying out his New Deal policies, and this in face of the fact that until recently he has controlled an entirely sympathetic and subservient Congressional majority. He cannot convincingly point with pride to the record as it has been written during more than six years. He has monopolized the stage, meantime dictating to but refusing to listen to the counsel of those willing and able to advise him.

* * *

It is because of this that among the many who have sat around the table in the inner council room in Washington but a few remain. The list of those who have come and labored for a time, only to go away in despair or disgust, is long and interesting. Some of these, had they been convinced of the sincerity, the soundness, or the workability of the borrowing and spending devices so tenaciously adhered to, might today speak out eloquently and convincingly in support of the third-term program. But they are either silent or arrayed in direct opposition. It is they, it would now seem, who will eventually direct the course of the battered craft which bears the fading name of Jeffersonian Democracy, but which flies the flag of the Roosevelt New Deal.

Ahead, as it now appears, is shipwreck for the sturdy craft, or safe harbor under the guiding hand, not of a Corcoran, a Wallace, or an Ickes, but under the courageous direction of a discredited crew of able seamen now on the verge of a bloodless mutiny. These will not be deceived by a falsetto voice piped down from aloft or arising from a dark corner of the waterlogged hold. They have been a long time at school.

The Wide Horizon

Ladies and Gentlemen Of the Jury

By Dorothea Kahn

In a small village in the Kentucky hills the other day we went to the movies and saw a mystery picture involving trial by jury. One of the scenes showed the jury deadlocked, a woman member trying to persuade the man hold-out to see things as the other eleven saw them. To that audience there could be nothing odd about the sight of a woman serving on a jury; Kentucky has compulsory jury service for women just as has California where the picture was made.

Yet as we left the hills and returned to the busy industrial State of Illinois we were met by a newspaper headline which made that picture appear in advance of the times. Women had just obtained the right to serve on juries in Illinois. They were to be eligible for jury service next July.

Ever since women obtained the suffrage in Illinois they have been trying to convince their State Legislature that they should be made eligible for jury duty. While many a man was using his efforts to get excused from the task, members of the Illinois Women's Bar Association, the League of Women Voters, and other organizations were going up and down the State asking that they be given the right to perform this civic duty. It took them about twenty years to get legal permission.

In the meantime, women had gone right ahead assuming their rights in political and judicial fields. They took seats in the legislatures. They distinguished themselves as lawyers, and one woman made an outstanding record as a juvenile court judge. They got themselves elected to the Board of County Commissioners and to other posts. And still the woman on trial, when brought before a jury of her peers, could find no woman among her jurors. She had to be tried by a body of men as in the days when her sex had no legal rights. Happily Illinois has now corrected this anachronism. But in twenty-four states women's citizenship is still limited in this one respect. In this part of the Union, the Hollywood movie we saw in the Kentucky hills still pictures a promised land and not actuality.

The National League of Women Voters has just issued a pamphlet on the subject, including in it a "Women on Juries Map." At this moment League leaders are rejoicing that their map became out of date before it was distributed, due to the fact that Illinois slipped into the honor group.

"The faster the map changes the better it will be for the system of justice in this country," commented Miss Marguerite M. Wells, president of the National League.

The struggle in Illinois shows that it takes effort to get reforms, that they do not come simply by waiting. Even where no financial or political interest opposes progress, old customs are hard to shake loose. But the successful outcome in Illinois this year shows that persistence can loosen them. By keeping up their demands, session after session, Illinois women finally wore out the opposition until it melted away and the House voted 100 to 15 in favor of the amendment for which the women had so long pleaded.

Mr. Whalen Is Pleased

Grover Whalen, president of the New York World's Fair, says it has already "gone over the top." He reported the total attendance through June 15 was 8,087,595, of which 5,852,251 were paid admissions.—News Note.

Sound the drums,
let bugles blare,
Mr. Whalen,
is
pleased with his fair!
He's cast on the ledger a critical eye
The *fare*, he thinks, will get the fair by.
So,
scat old worry!
scoot dull care!
Mr. Whalen is debonair!
He's totaled the figures, he's proud to state
All may relax,
he's got "the gate!"
Silence all wreckers,
this fair is no flop,
Whalen has spoken:
"We're over the top!"
So,
beat drums beat,
blare bugles blare,
Mr. Whalen
is
pleased with his fair.

JOHN RITCHEY

"The Submarine Can Never Be Made Safe"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On June 1 the journal of the British Navy, *The Fleet*, carried an editorial expressing the Royal Navy's sympathy with the United States in the recent loss of the Squalus with grievous loss of human life. No sooner was *The Fleet* off the press than the whole thought of mankind was shocked by the news of the disaster of the Thetis.

It is when such disasters threaten that the force of public opinion realizes risks taken by courageous men. Safety measures there are for men who go down to the sea in ships, but the unforeseen often happens, and man's ingenuity falters.

Lord Strabolgi, formerly Commander Kenworthy, states in the *London Sunday Referee* to the effect, "I submit that the case for the abolition of the submarine from the world's Navies by mutual agreement is immensely strengthened. Two leading Navies of the world have each suffered heavily by tragic circumstances, examples of dangers inherent in the submarine even in peace time." He further says, "The submarine can never be made safe. There has never been lack of volunteers for this service in the Royal Navy and there never will be. But all the men in the submarine service take their lives in their hands whenever they go to sea. Submarines despite every known safety device provided are still highly vulnerable."

This vessel can be detected with great accuracy by apparatus and instruments which indicate the positions of submarines when submerged. Submarines due to their slow speed under water can be attacked with great speed by depth charges which can explode at various distances and at any depth. They can be caught by submerged nets and struck by floating mines. Probably in future they will be detected and bombed from the air.

Lieut. Commander Kenneth Edwards, R. N., states in *The Sunday Times* (London), "Numberless inventions have been put forward with the idea of providing for the escape of men trapped in a submarine on the sea-bed. Many of these would undoubtedly have served their purpose, but their adoption was rendered impossible by the fact that a British submarine is built for war and not with the idea of becoming involved in a tragedy in peace time. It was for this reason that detachable escape chambers were never adopted. If they had been they would have interfered with the fighting efficiency of the vessel, and in war time the explosion of depth charges might have shaken the escape chamber loose. The escape chambers work perfectly well if the submarine is on anything approaching an even keel, although each escape means that two tons of water enter the submarine."

The present writer on becoming a leading-torpedoman seriously contemplated joining the submarine service; the money was good and the adventure grand. However, on boarding one of the K boats and realizing the awful restrictions and limitations in the torpedo compartment, his enthusiasm was chilled.

Percival A. Hislam in The Navy states (alluding to the first British submarine built during 1901), "Nearly a hundred years before, when we were at war with Napoleon, an American inventor had offered to build submarines for the British fleet, but our Government would not have them, as they regarded them as unfair and inhuman means of conducting war to sink an enemy without a chance to defend himself."

To those anxious to form an opinion as to the great dangers of submarine warfare I recommend that tale of valor and enterprise by Lieut. Commander Kenneth Edwards, "We Dive at Dawn."

Richmond, Eng. ALBERT W. PARKER